



Daily Report

East Asia

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CONTENTS

15 June 1993

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Tokyo Pledges Money, Efforts To Conserve Wetlands [Tokyo KYODO]	1
ROK Minister at Human Rights Conference in Vienna [Seoul YONHAP]	1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Miyazawa: Tokyo To Deal With Global Issues [KYODO]	2
Foreign Groups Want Stronger Trade Watchdog [KYODO]	2
Statistics: 'Slightly' Changed Trade Surplus [KYODO]	2
G-7 Leaders Not To Meet Suharto Collectively [KYODO]	3
Israel Wants Arab Boycott Discussed at Summit [KYODO]	3
Israel's Harish Receives 'Commitment' on Ties [Jerusalem International]	4
Funada Warns Yen Rise 'May Choke' Recovery [KYODO]	4
Tanahashi on U.S. 'Perception' of Yen's Rise [KYODO]	4
Hayashi Expects No New Accord With U.S. [KYODO]	4
Construction Minister: U.S. Demands Unacceptable [KYODO]	5
Government Offers Pakistan 4-Billion-Yen Grant [KYODO]	5
Government Pledges 710 Million Yen to Red Cross [KYODO]	5
Politicians Interviewed on Political Reform [Tokyo TV]	6
Miyazawa Threatens To Dissolve Lower House [KYODO]	7
LDP To Formally 'Ditch' Political Reform Plan [KYODO]	7
LDP To Let Party Leaders Decide on Reform [KYODO]	8
No-Confidence Motion Planned if No Reform [KYODO]	8
SDPJ Parliamentarian Alliance Meets [Tokyo TV]	9
Business Leader on Stalled Political Reform [KYODO]	9
Citizens Polled on Political, Electoral Reform [KYODO]	9
MITI: Passing Profits to Consumers 'Premature' [KYODO]	10
Tokyo Releases 1993 White Paper on Environment [KYODO]	10
Paper Represents 'New Philosophy' [KYODO]	10
Norway To Resist Environmentalists Over Whaling [KYODO]	11
Fishing Minister Backs Norway [KYODO]	11

North Korea

Delegation to Talks With U.S Returns 13 Jun [Pyongyang Radio]	11
PRC Radio Carries Statement on Pyongyang [KCNA]	11
Commentary Demands Exchange of N-S Envoys [Pyongyang Radio]	12
'Truth' of ROK Nuclear Development Viewed [KCNA]	13
Daily Denounces South's Nuclear Development [Pyongyang Radio]	13
South Intervention in Student Talks Criticized [KCNA]	15
Kang Song-san Proposes 24 Jun N-S Contact [Pyongyang Radio]	16
Nonaligned Countries Council Meeting Held 14 Jun [KCNA]	16
Nonaligned Countries' Information Meeting Held	17
Conference Opens 15 Jun [KCNA]	17
Delegations to Meeting Arrive [KCNA]	17
Kim Il-song Addresses Meeting [Pyongyang Radio]	17
Kim Il-song Meets Delegation Heads [KCNA]	20
Opening of COMINAC Meeting Hailed [KCNA]	20
Envoys Meet Foreign State, Party Leaders [KCNA]	21
Yi Chong-ok Meets Prime Minister of Mozambique [KCNA]	21
Returns From African Tour 14 Jun [KCNA]	22

Information Agreement Signed With Zambia [KCNA]	22
Foreign Minister Meets New Malian Ambassador [KCNA]	22
SPA Group Arrives in Uzbekistan [Pyongyang Radio]	22
Ceremony To Commission New Waterway Held 11 Jun [KCNA]	22
KCNA Reviews 15 Jun Pyongyang Press	22

South Korea

U.S., DPRK Said To Hold Meeting 'This Week' [YONHAP]	23
DPRK Said To Boost Defense Spending 4.7% [YONHAP]	24
Weekly Reviews DPRK Nuclear Capability [CHUGAN CHOSON 25 Mar]	24
Japanese Defense Agency Views DPRK Missile [YONHAP]	28
North Demand on Envoys Makes Contact Uncertain [Seoul Radio]	28
Minister, IAEA Head Discuss North Nuclear Program [YONHAP]	28
Prime Minister Proscribes Rally at Panmunjom [THE KOREA TIMES 12 Jun]	28
Seoul Ends Plan To Buy Land for U.S. Base Move [Seoul Radio]	29
Clinton To Announce 'New Asia Policy' in Seoul [YONHAP]	29
ICAO: KAL-007 Flying on Compass During Shootdown [YONHAP]	29
KAL Disputes Aviation Findings [YONHAP]	30
Foreign Ministry Responds to Report [YONHAP]	30
Seoul To Demand Russian Legal Action [YONHAP]	30
French, German Companies Final Bidders for Train [YONHAP]	31
Seoul 'Considering' Opening Bond Market in 1994 [TONG-A ILBO 14 Jun]	31
Seoul To Open 274 More Industries to Foreigners [THE KOREA TIMES 14 Jun]	32
Seoul Proclaims Law on Mandatory Asset Disclosure [THE KOREA HERALD 12 Jun]	32
Kim Yong-sam DLP Confidant Loses in By-Election [YONHAP]	33
Newspaper Apologizes to Defense Minister [THE KOREA HERALD 13 Jun]	33
Former UPP Head Denies Giving Money to Party Leader [YONHAP]	33
Prosecutor's Office Arrests Hanyang Group Head [THE KOREA TIMES 12 Jun]	34
Businessmen Depart Nation on 'Working Tours' [YONHAP]	34
Customs Toughens Actions Against Drug Smuggling [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Jun]	34
Finance Minister Views Economic Reform Package [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Jun]	34
Army Engineering Unit Departs for Somalia by Ship [YONHAP]	37

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Khin Nyunt: Defense Services Want Secure Future [Rangoon Radio]	38
173 Refugees Repatriated From Bangladesh 14 Jun [Rangoon Radio]	38

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Navy Official Advocates Joint Fight Against Piracy [AFP]	38
Government 'Concerned' Over Arms Smuggling [NEW SUNDAY TIMES 13 Jun]	39
Armed Forces Chief: Johor New Naval Base Site [NEW SUNDAY TIMES 13 Jun]	39
Government Approves Construction of Power Plants [NEW SUNDAY TIMES 13 Jun]	40

Cambodia

'U.N. Officials': Chakkrapong Flees to Vietnam [AFP]	40
Further on Flight [AFP]	41
KYODO Reports Departure [Tokyo]	41
Sihanouk Opens Assembly's First Session 14 Jun [Phnom Penh Radio]	41
Sihanouk Proposes Meetings With Assembly Members [Phnom Penh Radio]	42
Proposes 'Interim' Government [AFP]	43
Hun Sen Discusses Poll Fraud, Coalition [Phnom Penh Radio]	44

Laos

Delegation Departs for Nonaligned Meeting in DPRK [Vientiane Radio]	56
Political Bureau Member Attends Trade Union Meeting [Vientiane Radio]	56
436 More Refugees Return Home 'Voluntarily' [Vientiane Radio]	56

Philippines

Ramos Signs Laws on Monetary Authority, Taxes [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 15 Jun]	56
MNLF Chief: Talks Not To Proceed on Schedule [Manila Radio]	57

Thailand

Defense Minister Views Cambodian Situation [Bangkok Radio]	57
Bangkok Applies To Join Nonaligned Movement [THE NATION 15 Jun]	57
Editorial Views World Human Rights Conference [THE NATION 15 Jun]	58
Commentary Discusses 'Universality' of Human Rights [THE NATION 15 Jun]	59
National Development, Democracy Viewed [BANGKOK POST 15 Jun]	61
Bank's Stand Stalls Provincial Investment Drive [BANGKOK POST 15 Jun]	63
Chuan Admits Agriculture Policy Not Yet Fulfilled [BANGKOK POST 12 Jun]	64
60,000 Tons of Government Rice Unsold at Auction [BANGKOK POST 12 Jun]	64
Australia Urged To Investigate Pineapple Scare [BANGKOK POST 12 Jun]	65

Vietnam

Spokesman: 'No Information' on Chakkrapong's Entry [AFP]	65
National Assembly Session To Meet 16 Jun [Hanoi Radio]	66
Assembly Standing Committee Issues Communique [Hanoi Radio]	66
National Assembly Office Holds News Conference [Hanoi Radio]	67
Vo Van Kiet Speaks at 14 Jun Government Session [Hanoi Radio]	67
Vo Van Kiet, German Ambassador Discuss Ties [VNA]	67
German Envoy: Ties Not Up to Expectations [VNA]	68
NHAN DAN Views 'Genuine' Human Rights [VNA]	68
North Harvests Bumper Crop of Rice, Other Foods [VNA]	68
Paper Views Causes of Decline in New Party Members [Hanoi Radio]	69

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Trade Minister: U.S. Barriers Threaten Ties [Melbourne International]	70
Qantas: Tourism at Stake in Airline Dispute [Melbourne International]	70
Maltese President Begins 9-Day Visit 13 Jun [AFP]	71
Minister Announces Two Aid Programs for Vanuatu [Melbourne International]	71

Tokyo Pledges Money, Efforts To Conserve Wetlands

*OW1006030993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT
10 Jun 93*

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, June 10 KYODO—The largest-ever international conference on wetlands entered its second day Thursday [10 June] in northern Japan with a pledge from Tokyo to provide money and conserve areas that are home to species of waterfowl. Official ceremonies opening the convention in the city of Kushiro, on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido, were held in the second day because of Wednesday's wedding of Crown Prince Naruhito and a former diplomat, now Princess Masako.

The conference brought together signers of the convention on wetlands of international importance, better known as the Ramsar Convention after the Iranian city where the document was drawn up in 1971. Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa expressed the Japanese government's commitment to contribute 10 million yen to the wetland conservation fund.

The fund was set up under the convention to help preserve threatened wetlands particularly in developing countries. Taikan Hayashi, director general of the Environment Agency, said Japan is ready to play a leading international role in preserving nature by providing research, study and technical assistance.

Japan nominated five wetland areas to be registered at the convention, in addition to four it has already designated, and on Thursday officially registered the five new regions. Minoru Inaba, governor of Shiga Prefecture in western Japan, said he expects the newly registered wetlands to be preserved so that swimming birds can live safely. Lake Biwa, Japan's largest lake located in Shiga Prefecture, is one of the five newly registered regions. The eight-day conference, the fifth of its kind, has attracted the largest number of participants since the first conference was held in Italy in 1980 and is the first to be held in Asia.

ROK Minister at Human Rights Conference in Vienna

*SK1506100593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Vienna, June 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea joined its voice to calls by developing countries for the

international community to refrain from a "self-righteous" approach to the matter of human rights Tuesday, arguing that regions and nations with different circumstances should be judged by different standards. But Korea sided with advanced nations to support establishment of a U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights to more effectively respond to emergency situations or massive violations.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, in his keynote speech at the Second World Conference on Human Rights, opening after a 25-year hiatus, called human rights "universal, indivisible and interrelated." "They cannot be altered according to circumstances," he said.

It could not be denied that human rights cannot develop without concomitant development in security and economy, Han said. "Democracy and human rights cannot flourish without a certain degree of economic prosperity. There is no denying that development and human rights are closely related," he said.

The world conference, compared in scale to the earth summit in Rio de Janeiro a year ago, brings together leaders from over 180 nations including presidents, premiers, and foreign and justice ministers. Participants are said to hover around 5,000 with massive attendance by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Developing and advanced nations disagree on the universality of human rights, with the former bitterly criticizing moves by the latter to demand human rights improvements in exchange for economic aid. They say this constitutes suppression of another culture. They also clash on establishment of a human rights high commissioner.

"In the midst of this dilemma, we should bear in mind that a high-handed or self-righteous approach to the issue of human rights in other regions or nations can be counter-productive by provoking another powerful human sentiment, namely, nationalism," Han told the conference. "Compassion and pragmatism, not undifferentiated judgement and self-righteous moralism, should be our guiding principle."

Korea was all for providing the United Nations with a more effective scheme of dealing with human rights activities and supported the proposal to establish a high commissioner, he said. The foreign minister called on the NGOs to claim a bigger role by being more responsive to the implementation of human rights standards. Individuals, too, had a big role since their courage and sacrifice were the "fundamental driving force" behind the promotion and protection of human rights, he said.

Japan**Miyazawa: Tokyo To Deal With Global Issues***OW1106132193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT
11 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday that Japan, in conformity with the United Nations, will play a positive role in dealing with global problems. Miyazawa, speaking to correspondents of major newspapers from the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized nations, said Japan is "required to tackle positively global issues such as foreign assistance, disarmament, refugees and global environment."

Japan will host the July 7-9 Tokyo summit meeting of G-7 leaders. The G-7 forum comprises Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Asked about Japan's intention to be a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, Miyazawa said if requested, Japan will carry out the responsibility at its full strength. But he expressed doubts over early settlement of the membership issue, saying "Seen as revising the U.N. Charter, the problem is complicated and it will take more time (to solve it)."

Miyazawa brushed aside questions about Japan's alleged slow opening up of its market to foreign products. He explained to the foreign reporters that such charges, which they said have been heard in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), are based on a misunderstanding.

Japan's "market access to manufactured products have been improved, and Japan is the world's largest importer of agricultural goods," Miyazawa said.

Foreign Groups Want Stronger Trade Watchdog*OW1406135493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT
14 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Foreign business executives sought Monday a strengthening of the Office of Trade Ombudsman (OTO) so it can play a more active role in opening the Japanese market wider to foreign products.

The representatives of foreign chambers of commerce in Japan made the request during a meeting with a panel of advisers to the OTO at the Economic Planning Agency. The executives told the panel there has been no change to the difficulties foreign businesses face in entering the Japan market.

Yoshio Okawara, head of the panel, told reporters after the meeting the government should make a point of strengthening OTO activities at a time when Japan's trade surplus is drawing attention.

European business executives also asked the panel to help achieve a quick conclusion on the proposed relaxation of restrictions on foreign lawyers' activities in Japan.

Statistics: 'Slightly' Changed Trade Surplus*OW1506110193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japan's merchandise trade surplus in May fell slightly by 0.1 percent from a year earlier to 7,723 million dollars, the government said Tuesday.

The Finance Ministry said exports rose 5.6 percent to 26,847 million dollars while imports gained 8.2 percent to 19,124 million dollars. Japan's trade surplus with the United States declined 2.1 percent from a year earlier to 2,768 million dollars, the ministry said. Ministry officials said the first year-to-year drop in 29 months in Japan's overall trade surplus seems to have stemmed largely from a temporary phenomenon.

They attributed the marginal fall to less working days last month compared with May 1992, as well as longer vacations taken by manufacturers during the "Golden Week." That contributed to restraining exports, they said.

Exports were the highest figure for May, the officials said, adding it was the first time since April 1992 that imports showed a higher growth than exports. The customs-cleared surplus with the U.S. retreated for the first time since March 1992, they said. Shipments of semiconductors and office equipment increased, and imports of lumber and aircraft expanded.

The ministry officials said it would be premature to consider that the trend in the growth of Japan's trade surplus has changed. The officials also said it is too early to tell if the stronger yen against major currencies has begun to weaken the price competitiveness of Japanese products abroad.

They were also skeptical whether the growth in imports, which posted the second-highest figure in May, can be attributed to a recovery in the Japanese economy.

Japan's trade surplus against the European Community plummeted 27.1 percent to 1.95 billion dollars, declining for the fourth consecutive month, while those with the Asian newly industrializing economies (NIEs) gained 15.8 percent to 4.10 billion dollars.

Shipments of automobiles to the U.S. on a quantitative basis fell 11.0 percent, while those to the EC plunged 38.6 percent. But shipments of autos to the Asian NIEs soared 87.3 percent. Ministry officials said the fall in auto shipments to the U.S. is likely to be due to increased Japanese production there.

The aggregate trade surplus in the first five months of 1993 came to 47.25 billion dollars, rising 18.9 percent from a year earlier.

Kiyoshi Yoshimoto, senior economist of the Sakura Institute of Research, projects that Japan's trade surplus will stay on a high plateau at current levels or even grow larger in the coming months mainly due to the "J-curve" effect that boosts dollar-denominated exports. He says, however, imports should slowly begin picking up in tandem with the expected recovery of Japan's economy later in the current fiscal year. Fiscal 1993 lasts until March 1994.

Yoshimoto predicts that Japan's trade surplus will eventually shrink to around 1.5-2.0 percent of its gross national product as the cyclical element—or effects of the volatility of business conditions—begins to fade. He says the trade surplus should decline to levels close to what the U.S. is currently demanding.

He is skeptical about efforts to artificially contain the surplus to a certain amount, however, Yoshimoto says. Even theoretically, it is not possible to fix business conditions at certain levels, he notes.

G-7 Leaders Not To Meet Suharto Collectively

*OW1506083293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Leaders of the Group of Seven major industrialized nations (G-7) will not meet Indonesian President Suharto collectively during their July 7 to 9 summit in Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign correspondents that Japan has tried in vain to convince other G-7 countries to agree to meet as a group with Suharto in his position as leader of the 108-nation non-aligned movement. But Hanabusa said Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, as chairman of the G-7 summit, would be "quite happy" to meet with Suharto to discuss issues of concern to developing countries.

He noted that U.S. President Bill Clinton has also indicated a willingness to meet separately with Suharto in Tokyo.

Indicating that the G-7 position on the issue is fixed, the spokesman said, "I think it is up to the Indonesian Government to decide whether President Suharto would come to Tokyo." Suharto has said he wishes to address the G-7 meeting, like Russian President Boris Yeltsin is being allowed to do, as a means of reactivating a dialogue between developed and developing countries. He has rejected the idea of separate meetings with each member of the G-7, which consists of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Israel Wants Arab Boycott Discussed at Summit

*OW1506113293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Israel wants leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations to discuss how to end the Arab League boycott of the Jewish state during their July 7-9 summit in Tokyo, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The officials said Israeli Minister of Trade and Industry Mikha Harish raised the request in talks with Foreign Minister Kabun Muto. Harish, currently in Tokyo on a weeklong visit since Monday, also met Yoshiro Mori, head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, later Tuesday.

Bilateral trade between Japan and Israel has quadrupled over the past six years, reaching 1.7 billion dollars in 1992. Japan's exports to Israel, mainly automobiles, amounted to about a billion dollars, while Israel's exports to Japan, primarily diamonds, amounted to about 700 million dollars.

Last March, the two countries signed an agreement to abolish double taxation and talks on direct flights between Tokyo and Tel Aviv are reportedly in the final stages.

In their political declaration issued at the 1991 summit in London, the G-7 countries called on Arab countries to rescind the boycott but omitted any such reference in the declaration of last year's Munich summit. The G-7 comprises Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Earlier this month, Kuwait announced it would stop blacklisting firms of countries doing business with Israel, while Saudi Arabia has reportedly taken the same decision. The two countries still adhere to the so-called "primary" measures of the Arab League's boycott which forbid trade between Arab states and Israel pending a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The U.S. is reportedly intending to seek a statement at the G-7 summit barring compliance with the boycott. The U.S. has had domestic legislation to that end in effect since the 1970s.

Earlier Tuesday, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign correspondents that Japan "has no legislation like the United States that prohibits the private sector to be influenced by certain boycotts." "If Japanese investors find it profitable to make investments in Israel, they are quite free to do so," he said.

Many Japanese companies, fearing the loss of Arab markets and oil supplies, have long shunned doing business with Israel. Last December, however, the Japanese Government issued a call for an end to the boycott.

Israel's Harish Receives 'Commitment' on Ties*TA1506112893 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1000 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Senior Japanese cabinet ministers this morning made a firm commitment to help business develop connections between Israel and Japan despite the Arab boycott. The promise came at a meeting in Tokyo of Israel's industry and trade minister, Mikha Harish, with Japan's foreign minister and minister of international commerce and industry.

After the talks, David Apple heard from Harish that Japan, which is taking part in the multilateral negotiations, also wants to encourage investments in other parts of the Middle East out of its interest in the economic benefits of peace.

[Begin recording] [Harish] They believe that the economic development of the Middle East is inductive to progress towards peace, in which they are really interested because they see that an economic development in the world, which affects Japan very directly, is very much dependent on the peace developments in all parts of the world, and the Middle East is very important for them.

[Apple] Are they prepared to put their money on the line? Are they prepared to invest in the Middle East, in the territories, before or after an agreement?

[Harish] First of all, because they believe that there is going to be a development towards peace—and I was trying to give them enough grounds about the conditions existing that are inductive towards this kind of peace agreement, although one needs patience—they are interested, first of all, to establish wider economic relationship with Israel, which was very low until now, and we agreed today that there has been some very important steps forward during the last few months. We started our talks today in order to prepare the next step of these developments.

[Apple] What steps are the Japanese, at an official level, willing to take in order to counter the effects of the Arab boycott? I understand Japanese policy is very much opposed now to the Arab boycott.

[Harish] Well, first of all, the Japanese Government has officially stated its denouncement of the Arab boycott, and they went even further: They started to protest to the Arab governments against the practice of the Arab boycott against Japanese companies. What we brought up today and what I asked from them was to get as much through as strongly as possible to the Japanese business community and Japanese companies to whom we have been talking also, and we are going to talk in the coming few days quite a lot, but it is very important that the Japanese Government should play an active role in giving them the backing to develop economic relations with Israel. They have committed themselves—the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry], as well as the

deputy minister of MITI—towards this kind of policy of cooperating with Israel in helping Japanese business to do its economic connections in Israel. [end recording]

Funada Warns Yen Rise 'May Choke' Recovery*OW1506023393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japan's chief economic planner voiced concern Tuesday [15 June] that the yen's sharp appreciation may choke off at birth the recovery of the economy.

Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA], speaking of the yen's rise to reporters after a cabinet meeting, said, "It's too sharp, and is not favorable for the Japanese economy, which is set to hit bottom and ride on a recovery trend." Earlier Tuesday, the U.S. dollar fell below 105 yen in Tokyo trading to hit a new global low of 104.88 yen at one point.

"My judgment remains unchanged," Funada said, referring to his declaration last Thursday that the economy has almost bottomed out. But he said, "We should pay close attention to the demerits of the yen's rise."

Tanahashi on U.S. 'Perception' of Yen's Rise*OW1406085193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—A senior trade official said Monday the yen's surge against the dollar will stop if the perception it has an adverse effect on the U.S. economy takes firm root in the United States.

Yuji Tanahashi, vice minister of International Trade and Industry, said at a regular news conference, "The yen's ascent is being driven largely by speculative factors." "The perception about the unfavorable effect of a stronger yen apparently has begun to prevail in the U.S.," he said.

The dollar ended Tokyo Interbank trading Monday at yet another record low of 105.20 yen, down 1.12 yen from last Friday's close.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry last week said in a report a higher yen will help reignite inflation in the U.S. due to more expensive Japanese imports, higher interest rates and a bigger U.S. trade deficit with Japan on account of the "J-curve" effect.

Hayashi Expects No New Accord With U.S.*OW1506020493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0145 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said Tuesday that Japan and the United States are unlikely to reach any fresh agreement next week on currency exchange rates despite renewed volatility in the dollar-yen rate.

Hayashi, speaking at a regular press conference after a cabinet meeting, said neither Japan nor the U.S. are considering "controlling" the market, such as setting targets for an ideal dollar-yen exchange rate level. The two countries will hold working-level negotiations on economic issues next week following a similar meeting held last weekend in Washington. In Tokyo, the dollar dived below 105 yen Tuesday morning for the first time ever to hit a new global intraday low of 104.88 yen by 10 A.M.

Hayashi went on to say that the appreciation of the yen may damage the export industry, possibly in a more severe manner than he had expected, but it would contribute to stabilizing domestic prices while helping facilitate imports in line with government efforts to stimulate domestic demand. But to dispel any impression he was tolerating the sharp rise of the yen, Hayashi said both Japan and the U.S. are "talking" with the market, implying the two countries have been making interventions to defend the dollar from collapse.

Japan's European partners in the Group of Seven major industrial nations have not yet directly stepped into the market in the latest round of dollar-yen turmoil, he said. Hayashi said the Japanese Government will not make any direct commitments itself into European markets, if at all, but rather will take more indirect measures if necessary to stabilize foreign exchange rates.

Construction Minister: U.S. Demands Unacceptable

OW1506055293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The United States has demanded that Japan open its construction market wider to foreign competitors and abolish biddings by designated contractors, the Construction Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry, citing reports from Washington, said the demands were made at the opening session Monday of a two-day review of a bilateral agreement on the construction issue. Ministry officials said each side presented its views at the opening session.

The U.S. delegation representing the Commerce Department demanded that Japan open biddings, now limited only to selected firms, and implement measures to allow foreign contractors to participate not only in major but in smaller public works projects, the officials said. Washington also demanded the tightening of the Antimonopoly Law and institution of a system to measure progress of entry into the Japanese construction market by U.S. firms, they said. They said Japan hammered out its views, challenging the U.S. demands.

The officials said the U.S. side referred to alleged tax evasion by former ruling party kingmaker Shin Kanemaru in demanding the abolition of the closed bidding

system. Japan will seek the U.S. understanding of the necessity of the existing bidding system, the officials said.

Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura told a news conference after a cabinet session Tuesday that the U.S. demands are unacceptable since they might lead to a change in the framework of agreements already reached between the two countries. The case involving Kanemaru is not a subject to be discussed at bilateral negotiations, he said.

A senior ministry official said the U.S. demands are unacceptable since they are aimed at setting a quantitative target for U.S. inroads into the Japanese market.

Government Offers Pakistan 4-Billion-Yen Grant

OW1406105893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan will provide Pakistan with some 4 billion yen in grant assistance, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Officials said representatives of the two countries exchanged diplomatic notes relating to the grants earlier in the day in Islamabad. Up to 1.17 billion yen will be offered for the construction of bridges in Pakistan's northwest provinces bordering Afghanistan.

Another 1.01 billion yen will go toward the procurement of equipment for road construction in the same frontier provinces. Other grants will be provided for a ground water development project and a coastal fisheries development project, as well as for debt relief.

Government Pledges 710 Million Yen to Red Cross

OW1406135593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan on Monday pledged some 710 million yen worth of funds to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Foreign Ministry officials said.

Foreign Minister Kabun Muto pledged 9.5 million Swiss francs, about the equivalent of 710 million yen, in talks with ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga, who arrived in Japan on Sunday on a five-day official visit. The new funds come on top of 5.2 million Swiss francs already contributed by Japan to the ICRC this year. Japan last year offered the organization a total of 17 million Swiss francs in financial support.

Sommaruga was quoted as saying the ICRC has been expanding its global activities due to the outbreak of ethnic and religious strife.

Officials said Sommaruga drew Muto's attention to an international conference on the protection of war victims that the Swiss Government plans to hold in Geneva in late August, possibly at the ministerial level. He said

the ICRC wants to see to it that the international community reconfirms at the conference its commitment to international humanitarian law.

Sommaruga will meet Thursday with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and have an audience with Emperor Akihito.

Politicians Interviewed on Political Reform

OW1406150893

[Editorial Report] Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese at 2253 GMT on 12 June carries, during its weekly "News 2001" program, a series of interviews, together lasting 33 minutes. The interviewees are Taku Yamasaki, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] who advocates caution on the issue political reform, Yuji Tsushima, an LDP member who supports political reform, and Sadao Yamahana, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ]. The program is moderated by newscasters Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama and is attended by its regular guests—freelance commentator Kenichi Takemura and Keio University professor Yoshiaki Kobayashi.

Newscaster Kuroiwa begins the interview by asking Yamasaki whether he agrees that it is almost certain that the political reform bills will not be passed during the current Diet session. Yamasaki agrees, saying: "Since there is only a week left before the end of the Diet session, it has become very difficult."

Newscaster Matsuyama then lists the major points of the argument held by LDP members who advocate caution over political reform, as represented by Yamasaki: (1) LDP members should abide by the party decision on introducing a single-seat constituency system; (2) as much time as is needed should be spent on choosing the best electoral system; and (3) electoral reform, in itself, does not constitute political reform.

Yamasaki says he urged the party to adopt the single-seat constituency system, though without scrapping the "heiritsu" system altogether. Commentator Takemura attempts to simplify the matter by explaining that the "heiritsu" system is the one used to elect upper house members. He adds, however, the system would allow unsuitable candidates to run for office, citing as an example a nude dancer elected to the Italian Parliament.

Matsuyama says Yamasaki is apparently contradicting himself on the second point, citing a remark he made at an interview on the same program two months before that "the public will not allow the decision to be carried over to the next Diet session." Yamasaki admits this, but says he hopes to make the people understand before the end of the current Diet session that sincere efforts are being made to settle the issue by calling together an extraordinary Diet session.

Kuroiwa says the third point is tantamount to saying electoral reform is unnecessary, since, if no progress is

made, the next general election will be held under the existing system. Kobayashi remarks that there are two events that will have a bearing on this. The first is the election of the LDP president. Whoever wants the post will need the support of both pro-reformists and the more cautious LDP members. The second is the July Tokyo summit. Even if the government manages to avoid making a decision on the rice issue at the summit, it will have to by the deadline in December. If the electoral system is changed, the earliest date for general elections would be in February. With the rice market liberalized and general elections held under a single-seat constituency system, the LDP would likely suffer a great loss. The LDP, therefore, wants to hold general elections before a decision on the rice issue has to be made, and therefore under the current electoral system.

Kuroiwa suggests people are getting the impression that politicians are putting off a decision on political reform for their own personal interests. Yamasaki says: "Changing the electoral system does not mean less money will be involved in politics, nor that politicians will stop getting involved in corruption. I will not go as far as to say there is absolutely no connection, but there is little, if any, relation. To really draw the line between money and politics, harsher laws to prevent corruption should be enacted."

Kuroiwa then asks Tsushima to comment on the current situation from the standpoint of the pro-reformists. Tsushima says: "We have always taken the same stance toward political reform, but those taking a cautious stance have repeatedly taken back their remarks depending on the situation at the time." He says that during political crises, such as scandals, such politicians get up and try to do something done, but later find an excuse to leave things as they are.

Yamasaki says he understands the point being made, but says that it does not mean the electoral system should be changed. He reiterates that LDP members should advocate the single-seat constituency system the party has already agreed on.

Kobayashi says people are not really concerned about which type of electoral system is adopted. He says they will be angry though if, together with the electoral reform bill, other bills concerning the prevention of political corruption and control of political donations are killed. He asks if there is any possibility of separating the bills and getting the others adopted before the bill on electoral reform.

Tsushima says this is what the pro-reformists have been trying to achieve for many years, but that others had always come up with excuses and things had been left unchanged.

Yamasaki admits that all the bills will be killed if no agreement is reached on the issue of electoral reform, because the four political reform bills will be considered as a single package. He says, however, that agreement

should be reached on sending the single-seat constituency system for review during the Diet session, and even if it was then rejected by the upper house, the bills on preventing political corruption and control of political donations could still have a chance of surviving.

Tsushima says long sessions have been held with opposition parties to discuss the issues of political donations and corruption. He says agreement was reached on the necessity of emergency political reform, but when measures to prevent political corruption and control of political donations were worked out, the same politicians said such strict measures would not work under the existing electoral system and, therefore, electoral reform was necessary.

Asked about Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's responsibility should the issue fail to be settled during the current Diet session, Tsushima says there is still one week left before the end of the session and he hopes that the prime minister will do his utmost to support the reform efforts. He says, also, that from what he has gathered, LDP politicians, regardless of faction, differ in their views on reform depending on how they would personally be affected by a new electoral system.

Yamasaki says: "Since there is the principle that excessive concentration of power leads to corruption, I do not insist on continued rule by the LDP. However, there seems to be an effort to force the LDP to lose its majority through a change in the electoral system. This is unnecessary and unlikely. I feel the LDP should break itself into smaller parties, and I welcome such moves as there have been toward the regrouping of political parties. Another point is that stronger measures should be worked out to prevent political corruption. The LDP is working on that, and I hope such measures will emerge and that political reform is carried out. I plan to put all my efforts into this."

Asked for his comments, SDPJ leader Yamahana says: "Their explanations reflect exactly the current confused state of the LDP."

Asked about the possibility of calling for a vote of no confidence in the Miyazawa cabinet, Yamahana says his party will wait and see what Miyazawa does in the remaining week of the current Diet session.

He says: "There is one more week left and Mr. Miyazawa is still saying that he will do it [political reform]. However, we are not ruling out the possibility of a vote of no confidence."

Kobayashi asks Yamahana why SDPJ wants to allow corporate contributions to political funds?

Yamahana says: "We have not announced that as our policy yet. We are still talking about various possibilities. We have been saying for a long time, as a matter of party policy, that the most important point is to cut off political funds by companies or groups. The LDP, however, has not responded to our requests."

Takemura says the LDP should not reach a compromise with the opposition for the sake of passing the political reform bills.

Kuroiwa then asks Yamasaki when and how he will realize political reform.

Yamasaki says: "The most important thing is for the SDPJ to call for a vote of no confidence. But, they are not saying that they will do that. What Mr. Yamahana has just said proves that the SDPJ, as the number one opposition party, is incapable and does not have guts to change the politics for better." [The program ends as Yamasaki continues his comments.]

Miyazawa Threatens To Dissolve Lower House

*OW1406155593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1524 GMT
14 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa plans to dissolve the House of Representatives for a snap general election if the opposition camp tables a no-confidence motion against his cabinet, a top Miyazawa aide said Monday.

Earlier on Monday, the country's No. 2 opposition party Komeito said it is ready to submit the no-confidence motion for apparently failing to achieve political reform during the current Diet session ending Sunday.

The biggest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party, is scheduled to hold a meeting Tuesday to discuss whether to join Komeito's plan.

A set of political reform bills aims at tightening controls on political funding and also at revising the lower house's multiseat constituencies, which many Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) members say are the root cause of political scandals.

The LDP's decision-making Executive Council is expected to formally reject Tuesday any compromise with the opposition camp over the course of political reform efforts, killing Miyazawa's oft-proclaimed goal of overhauling the electoral system during the current Diet session.

The four-year term of office of the incumbent 511-seat lower house is due to run out in February 1994. Many political analysts have predicted a general election by the end of this year, probably in the fall or in the year end.

LDP To Formally 'Ditch' Political Reform Plan

*OW1406151193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT
14 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—The dominant Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will formally ditch Tuesday its oft-proclaimed goal of overhauling Japan's electoral system which many Diet members say is the root cause of political scandals, LDP sources said Monday.

The opposition camp is poised to table a no-confidence motion against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for failing to honor a pledge to achieve political reform during the current Diet session, which ends next Sunday.

LDP Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama met heads of the various factions within the LDP on Monday to gain their consent to the party leadership's plan not to get a set of political reform bills on the statute book during the current parliamentary session.

Miyazawa, who has time and again vowed to push necessary legislation through the Diet during the current sitting, sought further last-minute efforts by the party leadership to push for political reform when he attended a meeting of government and LDP leaders Monday, LDP officials said. But the prime minister is determined to leave the handling of reform bills eventually to the LDP leadership led by Kajiyama, enabling the ruling party's decision-making Executive Council to formally drop the plan Tuesday to push for political reform during the current session, LDP sources said.

The LDP Executive Council, headed by Koko Sato, is likely to reaffirm Tuesday that the party will reject any compromise with the opposition camp over the course of reform efforts and stick to its own reform proposals, the sources said.

A government source said Monday night Miyazawa will accept the council decision, indicating the premier has already given up his plan to achieve political reform during the current session.

The LDP, in power uninterruptedly since 1955, has proposed replacing all current multiseat constituencies with single-seat electorates for general elections to the House of Representatives and tightening curbs on political funding. It is widely believed the current multiseat constituency system has encouraged cash-intensive electioneering especially when candidates from the LDP's different factions compete with each other in the same electorate.

Political reform centering on electoral changes has been in the spotlight in Japan in the wake of the 1988-1989 Recruit shares-for-favors scandal and the 1992-1993 Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal.

Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and disgraced party godfather Shin Kanemaru are said to have played key roles in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

In reaction to the LDP's retreat from political reform efforts, opposition parties are increasingly threatening to blame Miyazawa for his ineptness in failing to attain the goal of political reform before the current Diet session closes. [passage omitted]

Former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, head of the LDP's No. 5 faction, demanded in a meeting Monday with Kajiyama that a meeting of all LDP parliamentarians in both Diet houses be held and the current Diet

sitting be extended so as to pass reform bills into law. Hata and his political ally, former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, are known as staunch advocates of sweeping political reform.

LDP To Let Party Leaders Decide on Reform

OW1506093993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The highest decision-making body of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Tuesday to let Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and four other top party executives decide on what to do with political reform bills aimed at revising electoral districts for the House of Representatives.

The move came as the opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) decided to submit a nonconfidence motion against Miyazawa in protest against the LDP's reluctance to seek Diet approval of the reform bills.

The LDP's 30-member Executive Council met Tuesday afternoon and agreed that they would raise no objection if Miyazawa, who is party president, and four other top party leaders decide to seek passage of the bills through the current session of the Diet within the framework of the party's earlier decision to introduce a single-seat constituency system.

Party Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama made remarks Monday to the effect that the party had all but decided not to seek Diet approval of the political reform bills before the session ends Sunday.

His statements prompted opposition parties to present a nonconfidence motion against the Miyazawa government.

The opposition Komeito and United Social Democratic Party are scheduled to join in supporting the motion.

The LDP earlier submitted a package of four political reform bills to the Diet after the party formally approved them in early April. The package included a scheme for single-seat constituencies which proved controversial in the ruling as well as opposition parties.

No-Confidence Motion Planned if No Reform

OW1506042593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Opposition parties will jointly submit a nonconfidence motion against Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet if the government fails to achieve political reform during the current Diet session, opposition sources said Tuesday.

The No. 2 opposition Komeito formally decided Tuesday to submit a nonconfidence motion against the cabinet. The largest opposition Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) and the No. 4 opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) are expected to follow suit, the

sources said. Leaders of six noncommunist opposition parties are expected to meet Wednesday to discuss the matter, the sources said.

SDP Secretary General Hirotaka Akamatsu said at a convention of the Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) his party is not afraid of a general election.

Akira Yamagishi, president of Japan's largest trade union confederation, Rengo, also called on the opposition to submit a nonconfidence motion against the cabinet.

Miyazawa has pledged that he will achieve political reform during the current Diet session, which ends June 20.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party will confirm at a meeting Tuesday afternoon of the Executive Council, the highest decision-making body, not to compromise with the opposition over electoral reform during the current Diet session, adhering to its original bill to introduce a single-seat constituency system for the House of Representatives.

SDPJ Parliamentarian Alliance Meets

OW1506051993 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0316 GMT 15 Jun 93

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] In connection with the issue of reforming the current electoral system, opposition parties are making brisk moves toward submitting a no-confidence motion against the Miyazawa cabinet in the Diet.

The Parliamentarian Alliance for Reforming the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], the largest faction in the main opposition party, held a meeting this morning. Participants at the meeting agreed on the need to submit a no-confidence motion against the Miyazawa cabinet if a series of political reform bills is not enacted during the current Diet session. Three executives of the SDPJ will meet this afternoon to make the party's final decision.

The opposition Komeito held an emergency session of the Central Executive Committee this morning to confirm Komeito's plan to submit the no-confidence motion against the Miyazawa Cabinet to the Diet.

Lawmakers affiliated with the opposition Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] will meet this afternoon to discuss how to deal the question of a no-confidence motion against the Miyazawa cabinet.

Iwao Teramae, chairman of the Japan Communist Party's Diet Policy Committee, told a news conference this morning that his party will not go along with moves by the SDPJ, Komeito, and DSP to submit the no-confidence motion against the Miyazawa Cabinet because it favors the introduction of a single-seat constituency for the lower house. Nevertheless, Teramae

added that the Miyazawa cabinet's handling of a series of political reform bills deserves to face a no-confidence vote.

The SDPJ, Komeito, and DSP will meet tomorrow morning to coordinate views among the three opposition parties.

Business Leader on Stalled Political Reform

OW1506105293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—An influential business leader expressed displeasure Tuesday at stalled political reforms, condemning both Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) as a whole.

Takeshi Nagano, chairman of the Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), made the remark to reporters after it was reported that the LDP will not push a political reform bill through the current Diet session, which ends Sunday. Nagano also expressed anger at a reported remark by LDP Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama that the party will seek to enforce political reforms after the next House of Councillors election.

It is intolerable to wait for political reforms for another two years when the next upper house election will take place, he said.

Citizens Polled on Political, Electoral Reform

OW1406155293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Nearly half of Japanese citizens surveyed think Japan's politics will not improve even if political reform bills are passed through the current Diet session due to end Sunday (20 June), according to a weekend poll conducted by a television station.

The TV ASAHI poll also found that the public support rate for the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa dropped to 23.4 percent, down from 26.7 in the previous poll.

The survey, conducted on 1,000 eligible voters, showed that 49 percent of the 646 respondents think politics will not improve even if reform bills are enacted in the current Diet session. Thirty-five percent thought the political situation would improve, it said.

The survey also found that 53 percent of respondents think the House of Representatives should be dissolved if reform bills are not passed and 35 percent believe Miyazawa should resign to take responsibility.

Miyazawa has repeatedly vowed to pass a set of political reform bills, including electoral reform, through the

current session to regain public trust in politics, which has plummeted in the wake of a series of scandals involving politicians.

In the survey, 74 percent of respondents said if the bills were not passed, it would mean Miyazawa has lied.

The survey also said 56 percent of respondents think it necessary to revise the current multiseat constituency system for the lower house.

Factional divisions within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party over the nature of desirable electoral reforms have also made it virtually impossible for the bills to be passed in the current Diet session.

A government source indicated Monday [14 June] night that Miyazawa has already given up his plan to achieve political reform during the current sitting.

MITI: Passing Profits to Consumers 'Premature'

OW1506104893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Tuesday it is premature for utilities to pass their windfall gains from the yen's sharp rise against the U.S. dollar to consumers.

A MITI official in charge of electricity and gas utilities said combined profits from the strong yen by 10 regional electricity companies would cover losses from higher crude oil prices if the U.S. dollar averages 105 yen or 106 yen in the current business year. The official made the remark when the U.S. currency closed at a record low 105.03 yen, down 0.17 yen, in Tokyo on Tuesday.

The dollar's fall by 1 yen would result into an estimated 11 billion yen windfall profit, which the official said would not force electricity and gas utilities to cut their rates.

Tokyo Releases 1993 White Paper on Environment

OW1506011593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The collapse of non-operating undersea coal mines and land reclamation account for more than 75 percent of the loss of the nation's tidal wetlands since 1978, said the 1993 White Paper on the Environment released Tuesday [15 June].

The annual report said that Japan lost 4,076 of its 55,538 hectares of tidal wetlands recorded in 1978. The loss is equivalent to an area slightly smaller than Nerima or Ota wards in Tokyo, or about 2.6 times the area of the island of Macao. The loss represents 7.33 percent of the area of tidal wetlands Japan had in 1978.

The White Paper said reclamation was responsible for the loss of 1,890 hectares, or 46.4 percent of the total loss. A total 1,181 hectares was lost from subsidence,

mostly due to the collapse of old coal mines under the Ariake Sea in Kyushu, and 366 hectares was lost because of dredging, the White Paper said.

Tidal wetlands are home to migratory birds and waterfowl which feed on fish and other shellfish living in the areas. Wetlands are the subject of debate at a June 9-16 conference in Kushiro, Hokkaido, of parties to the Ramsar Convention—the convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat. The convention defines tidal wetlands as areas of marine water where the depth at low tide does not exceed six meters.

The area lost is roughly equivalent to one-20th of the total area of nine wetlands, but 100 times the area of tidal wetlands that Japan registered with the convention bureau in Switzerland.

Paper Represents 'New Philosophy'

OW1506011993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Most Japanese companies that have departments dealing with the environment say they advise on policy, but have little impact on actual production and product development, the Environment Agency said in an annual White Paper released Tuesday. The 1993 White Paper on the Environment said 78 percent of companies have responded to public pressure since pollution became a key issue in the mid-1960s by showing some form of "concern" for the environment.

An Environment Agency survey in 1992, the first in 25 years of publishing white papers on the environment, showed that 33 percent of the nation's companies have set up internal departments to deal with environmental issues, it said. But whereas 71.5 percent of the departments have some influence over company policy-making when dealing directly with environmental matters, only 10.1 percent report having any influence over actual production, the White Paper said.

Companies saying they have some influence over production of new products accounted for 20.9 percent, while 30.5 percent said they have influence over research and development of new product lines. Companies reporting they had some influence over the annual budget accounted for 22.7 percent.

At a press briefing on the White Paper, which was approved by the cabinet Tuesday, Hikaru Kobayashi, director of the Environment Agency's Planning and Coordination Bureau, said the figures show environmental issues still have "little impact on the need or non-need for new products."

The White Paper also included a section devoted to the environment and operations of Japanese companies overseas, the first time for such a survey. It showed that of Japanese companies in Thailand and Indonesia, about 70 percent said they experienced no environment-related

problems, 80 percent said they "understand" their host country's environmental laws, and 64 percent said they had met local environmental standards. Kobayashi, whose office was responsible for compiling the White Paper, said companies overseas report a strengthening of local environmental regulations.

The report also contributed a large section devoted to activities at home and factories that are responsible for the production of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. A graph showed that the production and transport of vegetables in Japan is responsible for some 175,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and meat for 177,000 tons. The graph also showed that liquefied petroleum gas is responsible for the release of a hefty 4.13 million tons of CO₂ emissions.

Kobayashi said previous white papers have tended to rely on "moral persuasion without dictating numbers" to pressure consumers to lower CO₂ output. He said the 1993 White Paper cites the emergence of a "new philosophy" in regard to the environment.

"Until now, people were allowed to use the environment freely," he said. "But now they must give consideration to keeping the environment for future generations."

Norway To Resist Environmentalists Over Whaling

OW1506115993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Norway will resist an international environmental movement's threats to impose a boycott against it because of its resumption of commercial whaling, Norwegian Fisheries Minister Jan Henry T. Olsen said Tuesday.

Speaking through a Japanese-language interpreter, Olsen told a press conference that a call by Greenpeace, an international environmentalist organization, for a European Community-wide boycott of Norwegian products appears to have failed to gain mass support. Olsen is in Japan with a 20-member delegation for a visit from June 11 to 17 to study the seafood market and increase cooperation with the Japanese fishing industry.

He said that unless small countries like Norway combine to resist organizations like Greenpeace, environmentalists will target other sectors of the fishing industry, including trawlers, net fishing and prawn fishing.

Norway announced in mid-May that it would resume commercial whaling of minke whales at the same time as countries at the International Whaling Commission meeting in Kyoto agreed to continue the ban. Japan also catches minke whales in Antarctic waters but it says it catches the whales to conduct scientific studies.

Olsen said that unless Norway resumes whaling, it faces the loss of millions of tons in its annual fish catch because of the predatory effects of whales in the Atlantic. Olsen said as many as 90,000 minke whales in the

Northern Atlantic eat 1.5 million tons of marine produce annually, part of which the Norwegian fishing industry relies on for its income.

On Tuesday, Olsen visited Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu who expressed his support for Norway's resumption of commercial whaling.

An English-language joint press release by Norway and Japan, presented to journalists at the press conference, said fisheries in both countries represent major industries "with great economic, scientific and cultural importance and implications." The press release said Norway and Japan "expressed their concern about the political and emotional motivation dominating the decision-making process of the International Whaling Commission, disregarding scientific evidence and deviating from its original task."

Norway exports some 90 percent of its total fish catch. Forty percent of its exports to Japan are marine products worth an annual 200 million dollars.

Fishing Minister Backs Norway

OW1406135693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu expressed his support for Norway's resumption of commercial whaling when he met Norwegian Fisheries Minister Jan Henry T. Olsen at the ministry Monday.

The visiting Norwegian minister said in reply that if a concerted attempt is made to counter environmental protection organizations and other related bodies, the pro-whaling nations would eventually be "understood."

North Korea

Delegation to Talks With U.S Returns 13 Jun

SK1506001793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Our country's delegation led by Kang Sok-chu, first vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which had participated in the talks between the DPRK and the United States of America held in New York, returned home by airplane yesterday.

The delegation was met at the airport by Cho Kyu-il, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other functionaries concerned.

PRC Radio Carries Statement on Pyongyang

SK1406061193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 14 Jun 93

[“Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman on DPRK-U.S. Joint Statement”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of China on June 12 answered a question "How does China assess the joint statement published by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America on June 11?" put by a reporter, according to the Central People's Radio of China.

He said:

The Chinese Government welcomes the elementary progress made by the DPRK and the United States at the talks on the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula and hails the efforts bent by the two sides. The denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and the improvement of the DPRK-U.S. relations will be helpful to the preservation of peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia and conducive to the universality of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and to the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

China has consistently maintained that the parties concerned should properly solve the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula through equitable dialogue, negotiation and talks. This is the only effective way of settling disputes and properly solving the relevant problems. China hopes that the DPRK and the United States will make a more affirmative success by continuing the talks with a flexible and constructive stand with this as the starting point.

China will as ever make all its efforts to promote the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and defend peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Commentary Demands Exchange of N-S Envoys

*SK1406234993 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 12 Jun 93*

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "They Should Abandon The Wrong Position and Attitude"]

[Text] Our new proposal for exchanging special envoys of the top leaders of the North and South to achieve the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the country's peace and peaceful reunification has been receiving active support and welcome from the people at home and abroad. This is because the exchange of special envoys between the North and South is the best way to most rapidly and smoothly resolve the pending issues between the North and South, including the nuclear issue, in conformity with the nation's desire and aspiration in achieving the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

This realistic and constructive proposal of ours, however, has not yet received a due response from the South side, and despite the elapse of 15 days since then, a working-level contact between both sides to exchange special envoys has not been realized yet. This is because

of the South side's wrong way of thinking and position and its attitude of confrontation.

As everyone knows, our side, in a telephone message sent to the South side, made clear our position that the pending issues between the North and South, including the issue of holding summit talks to improve North-South relations and to settle the reunification issue, and the issue of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula, should be discussed and resolved in such a way as exchanging special envoys appointed by the two sides' highest persons in authority.

Therefore, if the South side stands on the position to really resolve problems, there is no reason whatsoever for the South Korea not to accept our proposal. However, the South side, babbling about the level of the contact and the like, stubbornly insists on a working-level contact only. As a matter of fact, dialogue and contact were held on many occasions in various levels and fields up to now, but no due fruit was gained.

In view of the importance and urgency of the issues arising between the North and the South and in view of the lesson we have learned from the past dialogues it is more reasonable to meet at a responsible, high level for the discussion of and the solution to the issues, rather than to sit face to face at a low level which has neither authority nor the rights of making a final decision. The South side, as well, cannot deny this.

If we follow in the footsteps of the past dialogues we will again waste time and energy. Nevertheless, the South side tenaciously insists in holding a low-level working delegates' contact. This is intended to sit face to face and to waste time in a bickering as in the past. In other words, the South side intends not to accept our proposal for exchanging special envoys under various pretexts. What is a more serious problem is that the South side has not gotten out of the ideology of depending on foreign forces.

The issue of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula is an important issue related to the destiny of our nation. What is important in resolving this issue is for fellow countrymen to sit face to face under the principle of national independence and to resolve the issue in conformity with the nation's common interests.

Other countries, no matter how greatly they may be interested in resolving the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula, are not more urgently interested in it than our nation is. The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula should be realized with our nation's own strength. However, the South side, while insisting in solving the nuclear issue with our nation's own efforts, is in fact sending a high-level delegation to various countries, including the United States, in a bid to collude with foreign forces in solving the issue without having an idea of solving it with fellow countrymen. This is an antinational act designed not only to have closer relations with foreign forces than with fellow countrymen, but also to drive the nation to ruin on the strength of foreign forces.

The failure of the realization of our epochal proposal is because of the South side's insincere position and attitude and its chronical ideology of relying on foreign forces.

If the South side really intends to resolve the issue of denuclearizing the country and is interested in peace and reunification, it should not only renounce its wrong position and attitude but also boldly accept our proposal for exchanging special envoys from the stand of national independence.

'Truth' of ROK Nuclear Development Viewed

SK1206114093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 12 Jun 93

[“NODONG SINMUN on Truth of Nuclear Development by South Korea”—KCNA headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined “Truth of Nuclear Development by South Korea Exposed” contributed by Colonel of the Korean People's Army Chon Chang-chae.

The article says:

South Korea embarked upon the research and development of nuclear bombs already in the days of the Pak Chong-hui “regime”.

Pak set up the “Atomic Energy Institute” in 1973 and a group of nuclear missile development in 1974. In 1976, he inaugurated a nuclear fuel development complex with himself as its founder.

This complex intended for the perfection of the technological capacity of manufacturing nuclear bombs played the role of a “field command” for their manufacture. Thus, the skeletal structure of nuclear development had been virtually completed by the end of the 1970s.

In the middle of the 1970s when South Korea had gone close to nuclear development, the “Yusin” dictator blared that South Korea “would independently develop nuclear weapons, if necessary, and it possesses that capacity”. And he hinted that, in the first half of 1981, South Korea would complete the manufacture of an A-bomb and open it to the world by “organizing a parade of weapons in Youido on October 1, ROK Army Day”.

Nuclear development was accelerated at faster speed in South Korea after the “Yusin” dictator was assassinated. It went through the stage of building an industrial foundation when the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was in power and reached the phase of nuclear armament during the office of the traitor No Tae-u.

Traitor Chon integrated nuclear-related organs and instructed that special explosives which had been imported should be produced by the “hwayak (powder) group” and other comprador enterprises of South Korea.

The “Sixth Republic regime” put spurs to nuclear armament behind the curtain of the clamor for “nuclear inspection” against the DPRK.

South Korea built a multi-purpose research reactor for nuclear fuel reprocessing and nuclear bomb manufacture last year and completed the construction of the Taedok Research Complex, the general center of nuclear weapon development, ahead of time. But this is only one or two examples.

In actuality, nuclear bombs of various types are being manufactured in secrecy in South Korea.

Spare parts and facilities for the manufacture of nuclear bombs are camouflaged as ordinary goods or produced dispersedly in secrecy under codes at the Changwon Machinery, the Nuclear Fuel Company, Ltd., the Atomic Energy Technology Company, Ltd. and other comprador enterprises.

At present, fuel for the manufacture of nuclear bombs which are enough to extract ten tons of plutonium is stockpiled in South Korea. But the South Korean rulers are hell bent on securing fusionable materials.

As seen above, they have converted South Korea into a U.S. nuclear arsenal and are hastening their own nuclear armament. Yet, they are zealously joining the imperialist reactionaries in the “nuclear clamour”, raising outcries over “suspicion of nuclear development” in the North. This is a shameless act reminding us of a thief crying “stop thief”.

It is a never-to-be-condoned anti-national, anti-peace crime for the South Korean authorities to step up their own nuclear development, while following the nuclear war policy of their imperialist masters to plunge the fellow countrymen into a nuclear holocaust.

Daily Denounces South's Nuclear Development

SK1406235893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0020 GMT 12 Jun 93

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun special article by Korean People's Army Senior Colonel Chon Chang-che: “The Truth of South Korea's Nuclear Bomb Development Was Brought to Light”]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

Our country's situation is extremely strained because of the U.S. imperialists' and South Korean military fascists' attempts to provoke a new war. The situation is so dangerous a war could break out at any minute.

The South Korean authorities have volunteered to be a shock brigade of the U.S.-led commotion about nuclear suspicion against us and has been recklessly running amok. This kind of maneuver by the U.S. and South Korean authorities is severely straining the situation on the Korean peninsula.

It is well known that we do not have nuclear weapons and are using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. We do not want a nuclear war that will plunge fellow countrymen into havoc.

The nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula stems not from the North but from the South. The world knows that the South Korean authorities reduced South Korea into being the largest U.S. nuclear base in the Far East by begging for protection under the nuclear umbrella and actively supporting a U.S. criminal maneuver intended to turn South Korea into a nuclear base.

About 1,000 nuclear weapons, ranging from the first generation to the third generation of nuclear weapons, developed by the United States, are deployed in South Korea for actual combat. Moreover, South Korea's successive military fascist forces have developed their own nuclear weapons under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. South Korea had been researching and developing nuclear bombs since the days of Pak Chong-hui's regime and entered the stage of completing them in the late 1970's.

In a bid to cover up their nuclear development, the South Korean authorities have been raving as if their reactors were actually for generating electricity. This, however, is a lie. Pak Chong-hui and his traitor clique, who made nuclear weapon development a tool to satisfy their ambition for achieving reunification by vanquishing communism, insanely encouraged such an atmosphere in his government from the beginning.

Pak Chong-hui and his traitor clique established the Atomic Power Research Institute in 1973 and organized a group for nuclear missiles development in 1974. In 1976 he founded and inaugurated the Nuclear Fuel Development Complex. This complex was established as a way to possess technology capable of manufacturing nuclear bombs and served as a field command for manufacturing nuclear bombs. As a result, South Korea had the essentials for developing nuclear weapons in the late 1970's.

In the early 1970's, when South Korea still lacked the groundwork for an atomic power industry as well as technological capability, Pak Chong-hui promoted this project by taking shortcuts in an effort to produce nuclear bombs in a short time. Obtaining necessary technology for producing nuclear bombs was one of those shortcuts.

While raving that the design for commercial reactors is dozens of times more complicated than the one for nuclear bombs in terms of engineering technology, Pak Chong-hui's regime promoted the design for reactors and their technological development jointly with other countries. Thus, his regime also plotted to acquire the technology for designing and manufacturing nuclear bombs.

The South Korean magazine WOLGAN CHOSON says that the Atomic Power Research Institute's strategy was to have partners transfer top secret information and technology to South Korea and to produce nuclear

bombs while also jointly designing reactors. Those who participated in designing reactors jointly with foreign countries were those who were, without exception, in charge of development of nuclear weapons in the South Korean Atomic Power Research Institute. This proves WOLGAN CHOSON's statement.

The South Korean Atomic Power Research Institute obtained thousands of drawings, patent information, and hundreds of top secret computer programs while jointly designing reactors. After the Yusin regime acquired a certain degree of nuclear technology, it began to test detonating powder for producing nuclear bombs. In the beginning, it used a special powder smuggled from foreign countries. A special high-speed camera was also used. A South Korean publication said that Pak Chong-hui's government imported a 1/100,000-second high-speed camera and tested detonating powder.

A person, who had been responsible for developing nuclear weapons at that time, raved that they could make a detonating system without the high-speed camera and that the detonating powder test could be conducted not on the ground but in the underground test room.

When approaching the realm capable of developing nuclear weapons in the mid 1970's, the Yusin dictator boasted that South Korea as well would develop nuclear weapons independently if necessary and that it had a capability to do so. South Korea had completed an atomic bomb in the first half of 1981. The dictator told the whole truth that he would have the exhibition of weapons organized in Yoido on the Armed Forces' Day, 1 October that year and make it public to the world. This fact makes it possible to guess what level South Korea reached in developing nuclear bombs.

Foreign nuclear specialists noted that South Korea would be able to develop a nuclear bomb device in the late 1970's although it is a crudely made one. It is not a groundless remark that the U.S. daily, THE WASHINGTON POST, reported on 15 June 1981 that South Korea could become a nuclear power in a short time. These facts show that although South Korea's nuclear weapons development was not made public to the world because the Yusin dictator had been shot to death, South Korea had already entered the stage of completing nuclear bomb development.

Nuclear bomb development was further accelerated in South Korea after the Yusin dictator had been gotten rid of. While Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, was in power, South Korea had gone through the stage of establishing an industrial foundation for nuclear bomb development. It had reached the stage of arming itself with nuclear weapons during the period of traitor No Tae-u's rule.

Saying that they had been fully equipped with technology capable of manufacturing atomic bombs, the persons in power of the fifth and sixth republics plotted to finish nuclear bomb development promoted by the dictator preceding them. Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, merged or abolished nuclear-related organizations. He

also had comprador businesses, including the South Korean Explosives Group, produce by themselves even special powder which had been imported from foreign countries.

While kicking up a row over nuclear inspection of our Republic, the sixth republic's regime stepped up its nuclear armament. South Korea completed the installation of multipurpose research reactors last year, which can be used for reprocessing nuclear fuel and manufacturing nuclear weapons. The Taedok Research Complex, a headquarter for nuclear weapons development, was dedicated ahead of its construction schedule. These two facts are only a few examples of various activities related to South Korea's nuclear development.

A South Korean publication said several years ago: If the government authorities have a mind that lean toward manufacturing nuclear bombs, they can mobilize in a short time nuclear development-related industries scattered in various places, and technologies, manpower, and facilities for nuclear development; multipurpose-research reactors will be remodeled to produce plutonium; technology of operating test facilities, which had been used for research, will be diverted to the operation of reprocessing plants; and the technology of designing nuclear fuel and reactors can be applied to an atomic bomb device and its manufacturing. This indicates that South Korea had been well beyond the realm of possibility of developing nuclear bombs and entered the stage of completing the development of a nuclear bomb today.

In reality, various types of nuclear bombs are being secretly manufactured in South Korea today. Attention should be drawn to the diameter of the missiles. The minimum size of nuclear bombs, which can be produced in countries with less-developed nuclear technology, is 80 cm in diameter. A South Korean official, who was directly involved in developing nuclear weapons, testified:

We, too, attempted to manufacture a nuclear bomb of 80 cm in diameter.

This testimony by an official who was directly involved in nuclear weapons development in South Korea is what had happened in the past. Parts, machines, and materials related to manufacturing nuclear bombs are being disguised as ordinary products or secretly manufactured as coded items by South Korean comprador businesses, including the Changwon Machinery Company, the Nuclear Fuel Company, the Nuclear Fuel Molding and Processing Plant, and the Atomic Power Technology Company.

In a National Assembly session, the South Korean authorities have recently advocated openly a slogan "Establishing Nuclear Sovereignty." This reveals that the South Korean authorities are trying to promote its nuclear armament publicly, which they had pushed ahead with confidentially.

South Korea has accumulated raw material for manufacturing nuclear bombs equivalent to the quantity of material from which some 10 tons of plutonium can be extracted. Nevertheless, the South Korean ruling clique is continually making a desperate effort to obtain nuclear fissile material. This indicates that the ruling clique is stepping up nuclear armament.

As the aforementioned facts show, the South Korean authorities are turning South Korea into a U.S. nuclear arsenal and accelerating its own nuclear armament. Yet, they are rather babbling about our nuclear development suspicion and throwing themselves into the imperialist reactionaries' nuclear commotion with enthusiasm. These acts by the South Korean authorities are tantamount to the same brazen ones as thieves raising a hue and cry.

It is an intolerable, antinational, and antipeace-oriented criminal act to follow the imperialist master's nuclear war policy and accelerate even their own nuclear armament in a bid to inflict immeasurable disaster upon the people. The South Korean authorities should immediately stop the commotion of their own nuclear weapon development, have the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, suspend large-scale nuclear war exercises, and work out practical measures to free themselves from the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

If the South Korean authorities accelerate their nuclear weapon development under the U.S. nuclear umbrella and keep taking the road toward nuclear war, they can never expect a desirable consequence.

South Intervention in Student Talks Criticized

*SK1406093093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505
GMT 14 Jun 93*

["Challenge to Nations's Desire for Reunification"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities on June 12 blocked the road of South Korean students heading for Panmunjom talks with grand aspirations for reconciliation, unity and reunification.

Branding this as an unpardonable anti-national, anti-reunification crime, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

As for the North-South student talks scheduled for June 12, it was proposed by students of the South on May 10 and decided upon at the first meeting of the joint presidium of the National Federation of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) on May 29. For students of the North and the South burning with patriotic ardor to get together and discuss the question of reunification can never be bad, but is an entirely righteous and good thing, in view of the spirit of the North-South agreement.

The South Korean authorities, however, blocked the northern trip of students and arrested 300 odd student protesters by letting loose a combat police force 12,000 strong, declaring that "any form of North-South contact not permitted by the administration cannot be tolerated."

By such action, the South Korean authorities made it quite plain that they are, in actuality, following in the criminal footsteps of the dictators of the "fifth and sixth republics" whose lifelong business was bayonet-backed fascist policy, North-South confrontation and perpetuation of division, though they are advertising "civilian politics," "improvement of North-South relations" and "reunification."

The South Korean authorities must join the flow of the nation toward national reconciliation, unity and reunification, instead of stepping into the crime-riddled old shoes of the former dictators who, under the motto "unified channel of dialogue," cordoned off the road of independent civilian dialogue of students and people of various strata for contact and dialogue with the North and reunification through alliance with communism and with the North.

Kang Song-san Proposes 24 Jun N-S Contact

SK1506081893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0705 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] DPRK Administration Council Premier Kang Song-san today sent a telephone message to South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-song. The message urged the South side to consider and accept our proposal to exchange special envoys.

The content of the telephone message is as follows:

The gist of your telephone message dated 14 June is understood to be a proposal for holding working-level contacts without designating concrete contents for discussion.

We consider this a mere transfer of our differences in opinions as shown in our telephone messages up to now, onto the table of the working-level contact.

It is unsuitable to discuss this and that issue with no clear theme at the contact between working-level officials who can only discuss working-level issues with limited capacity, instead of at high-level political talks. Furthermore, leaving what we failed to agree upon between us to low-level working-level officials is contrary to common sense.

I would like to emphasize, once again, that our proposal to exchange special envoys is a realistic method to resolving pending issues between the two sides, like the nuclear issue, most promptly.

Today it is very urgent and important that the North and the South resolve the nuclear issue. However, the unilateral assertion that the resolution of all other issues can only come about after the solution of the nuclear problem is outdated.

As mentioned in the recent DPRK-U.S. joint statement, the DPRK and the United States assured that there would be no threat and no use of force, including nuclear weapons; we would respect each other's sovereignty and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs; and we would support peaceful reunification. Based on these principles, we agreed to continue dialogue on an equal and unprejudiced basis.

Now is not the time to repeat the logic of the past, rather it is the time to resolve issues based on the principle of national independence.

One can sit face to face with people of other countries and resolve issues. Therefore, there can be no issue which cannot be resolved when fellow countrymen sit face to face with each other.

I hope that your side will ponder our side's meaningful proposal once again in order to facilitate, at the earliest possible date, the exchange of special envoys who will discuss the nuclear issue and other pending issues between the North and South.

Believing that your side will fully examine our side's proposal and send an affirmative reply, I propose a contact of the two side's working-level officials at 1000 [0100 GMT] on 24 June, Thursday, at Tongilgak, on our side's area of Panmunjom.

Nonaligned Countries Council Meeting Held 14 Jun

SK1406113693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—The 12th meeting of the inter-governmental council for information of the non-aligned countries was held here today.

The meeting discussed matters concerning the organization and steering of the fourth conference of ministers of information of non-aligned countries (Cominac) to be held here from June 15 to 18, examined and endorsed the documents to be discussed at the conference, and discussed the question of designating the venue of the next meeting of the council.

The meeting was attended by delegations and delegates of the member nations of the council and delegates of international organizations.

In his opening address Kim Ki-yong, chairman of the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said a great progress has been made in the information activities of non-aligned countries since the 11th meeting of the inter-governmental council for information of the non-aligned countries and Cominac III were held.

Pointing out that the present situation demands a thorough exposure and frustration of the reactionary false propaganda of the imperialists, he called on the non-aligned countries to strive to establish a new fair international information order as required by the situation.

"The non-aligned countries, in accordance with the idea of the Nonaligned Movement, must actively conduct information activities in close unity under the banner of independence against imperialism, and peace against war to positively contribute to powerfully encouraging and guiding the struggle of the world people for global independence," he stressed.

The meeting examined and endorsed such documents as reports of the chairman of the council, the chairman of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned news agencies pool and the chairman of the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries to Cominac IV, its agenda items and the final report and other matters.

Nonaligned Countries' Information Meeting Held

Conference Opens 15 Jun

*SK1506044893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400
GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—The fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries (COMINAC) opened here today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the opening session.

He made a speech "Nonaligned Information Must Contribute to the People's Cause of Independence".

The conference to be held here from June 15 to 18 will discuss the questions of establishing a new international information and communications order and of strengthening exchange and cooperation among mass media of the nonaligned countries.

The COMINAC is a regular ministerial conference of nonaligned countries for establishing a new international information and communications order, and one of the departmental conferences within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

Delegations to Meeting Arrive

*SK1506061993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531
GMT 15 Jun 93*

["Delegations and Delegates Arrive for COMINAC IV"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates of different countries and international organizations arrived in Pyongyang on June 14 to attend the fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries (COMINAC).

They were met at the airport by Kim Ki-yong, chairman of the Information Committee of the DPRK, and officials concerned.

They were a Bangladesh delegation headed by Minister of Information Najmul Huda; a Bolivian delegation headed by Minister of Information Jose Luis Lupo Flores; a Cyprian delegation headed by Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior Haralambos Hadji-panayiotou; a Ghanaian delegation headed by Minister of Information Kofi Totobi Quakyi; a Gabonese delegation headed by Emmanuel Mba Allo; a Guinean delegation headed by Abou Camara; an Indian delegation headed by Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting K.P. Singh Deo; an Iranian delegation headed by Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance 'Ali Larijani; a Lao delegation headed by acting Minister of Information and Culture Bouasy Chaleunsouk; Lebanese delegate Farid Samaha; a delegation of Lesotho headed by Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mpho Meli Malie; a Malaysian delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Information Jeffrey Bin Haji Railey Jeffrey; Mauritanian delegate Kamara Aly Gueladio; Moroccan delegate Ali Bahaijoub, editor-in-chief of the Moroccan News Agency (MAP); a Nigerian delegation headed by director of a department of the Ministry of Information and Culture Fedelis Kibri Kaigama; a delegation of the State of Palestine headed by 'Ali Ishaq, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Minister of Youth and Sport; delegate of the State of Qatar Muhammad Saad Muhammad Fuhaid; a Rwandan delegation headed by Minister of Information Pascal Ndengejeho; Namibian delegate Mocks M.S. Shivute, editor-in-chief of the Nampa News Agency; a Syrian delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Information Adib Ganam; a Tanzanian delegation headed by Minister of Information and Broadcasting William Shija; a Thai delegation headed by Suvidhya Simaskul, director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; an Uzbek delegation headed by Agzamov Erkin Normamatovich, first deputy general director of the National News Agency (UZA); a Zairean delegation head by Minister of Information Ngongo Luwowo; a delegation of the Non-aligned News Agencies pool headed by Feraydoun Verdi Nezhad, chairman of its Coordinating Committee; delegate of the Broadcasting Organisation of Non-aligned Countries (BONAC) Nayia Roussou; delegate of the Unesco Henrykas Yushkiavitchus; and special delegate in charge of the Non-aligned Movement of the U.N. Secretary-General Budimir Loncar.

Kim Il-song Addresses Meeting

*SK1506052093 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0309 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Speech by DPRK President Kim Il-song at the fourth Meeting of Information Ministers of Nonaligned Countries held in Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 15 June—recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Esteemed delegates, comrades and friends: I am pleased that the fourth Meeting of Information Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries is being held in our country. I warmly [yolyolhi] welcome the ministers and delegates from many nations and delegates of international organizations who are attending this meeting. [applause]

It is of great significance that information ministers of the Nonaligned Countries, who are aspiring to independence, exchange achievements and experiences already attained in the information field and work out joint strategies for further developing exchanges and cooperation after gathering in this place.

I firmly believe that thanks to your active efforts, this meeting will bring about excellent fruition, and will contribute to developing national public information work [minjok kongbo saop] of the Nonaligned Countries and developing countries, to establishing a new international information order, to strengthening the Non-aligned Movement, and to achieving the cause of independence of the whole world. [applause]

Respected delegates: Today mankind is living in the era of a new historic turning point and the progressive people of the world are faced with a common task to build a new independent world by more vigorously pushing ahead with the trend of the time toward independence.

It is a common desire of the people of the world and a historic task put forward by the present time to build a new, free, peaceful world free from domination, subjugation, aggression, and war.

Although the cold war which stood in the way of the forward movement of history has ended, the old forces that attempt to dominate the world by force, contradicting the trend of independence, still remain.

Contradictions of imperialism, which were temporarily concealed owing to confrontation between superpowers in the cold war era, are now showing their hypocrisy with the end of the cold war, thus giving a rise to various problems.

At present a movement to form new blocs is appearing in the West amid complex relations of rejecting and collaborating with each other according to their interests. Maneuvers to expand the spheres of political, economic, and military domination are becoming more undisguised.

At the same time, the gulf between rich and poor is being deepened each day between the developed capitalist countries and developing countries.

The nuclear weapons, which are under the control of outdated forces; military blocs; money pockets [ton chumoni]; reactionary bourgeois culture, and all other means are being used as tools for domination, plunder, aggression and interference. We should not forget that

the Nonaligned Countries and developing countries have been reduced to their main targets and victims.

To build a new independent world that mankind has long desired, it is imperative to liquidate the legacies of the cold war era rejected by history at the earliest possible date and to check [choji] all sorts of maneuvers attempting to return the trend of history to the past. At the same time, it is imperative to democratize the international society so that all countries and nations of the world can equally exercise their independent rights in the international arena.

The nonaligned movement is the movement to oppose domination and subjugation by coping with aggressive blocs and to firmly defend independence. It is also the movement to strengthen independent countries' international solidarity.

The nonaligned movement is essentially a movement to make the world democratic and independent. As long as the dominationist forces seeking domination, interference, aggression, and plundering exist in the world, the nonaligned movement should be developed on a continued basis and should be further expanded and strengthened as the leading force in building a new independent world.

The course of expanding and developing the nonaligned movement is synonymous with the course of making the world democratic and independent. The governments and people of all nonaligned countries should firmly unite under the banner of independence, peace, and friendship and should vigorously struggle for the expansion and development of the nonaligned movement and for the realization of the cause of making the world independent. [applause]

The role of public information work in developing the nonaligned movement and in building a new independent world is very important. Today when the popular masses have emerged on the arena of history and are pioneering their destiny independently the work of public information is an important front where acute confrontation and struggle are waged between the new and the old, between the progressive and the reactionary. Today the imperialists are monopolizing the large-scale modern means of public information and are massively spreading reactionary ideas, culture, and distorted information according to their demands and interests. They are suppressing the people's voices of justice and misleading public opinion arbitrarily. They are making fabrications, beautifying and embellishing their antipopular society, and inspiring aggression and war.

As long as the present international public information order in which the imperialists occupy a monopolizing position is left as it is, the people of the progressive countries of the world cannot defend their independence and cannot embody the principle of justice on the international arena.

Today's reality demands that nonaligned countries and developing countries rapidly develop public information work and, thus, decisively enhance the role of progressive public information. The basic mission of nonaligned public information is to contribute to the people's cause of justice for independence, peace, and social progress. The nonaligned public information should speak for the people of the progressive countries defending independence and should become a powerful guide leading the people to carry out their cause of independence. The nonaligned public information should become a fair judge of history who safeguard justice and reject injustice.

To see to it that the nonaligned public information carries out its mission and role of the times, it is imperative for the nonaligned countries to firmly adhere to an anti-imperialist, independent position in their public information work and to thoroughly embody the principles of justice. [applause]

Anti-imperialist independence is the basic ideal of the nonaligned movement.

The public information organizations should expose thoroughly the imperialists' aggressive and plunderous nature and their colonialist ways with the sharp pen. They should resolutely oppose the narcotic-like bourgeois ideas and culture and thoroughly crush the imperialists' reactionary public information offensive with a progressive public information offensive.

The public information of the nonaligned countries should extensively publicize the people's just struggle for independence, sovereignty, and social progress, raise the voice for the international solidarity with that, and denounce all types of domination, interference, and aggression that encroach upon the sovereignty of the country and the nation and threaten world peace. [applause]

To develop the public information work of the non-aligned countries and enhance the role of progressive information, we should develop international exchange and cooperation in the field of public information. Developing exchanges and promoting cooperation internationally is an important guarantee for developing the national public information of the nonaligned countries and further raising the voice of justice of the nonaligned people of the world.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the nonaligned countries over the past years, joint strategy and resolutions aimed at developing exchanges and cooperation in the field of public information were adopted in the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries and in other international meetings. This led to the establishment of the system of international cooperation of nonaligned countries for public information and to the establishment and activation of international public information organizations. This is a valuable success, which provides an important condition that makes it possible to successfully realize the South-South cooperation.

The nonaligned countries should share successes and experiences and cooperate closely one another with the spirit of collective self-reliance and on the principle of equality, give-and-take, and filling each other's needs. This will bring forth good results in developing public information work, such as expanding and strengthening the means of national public information of each country, training public information functionaries and ensuring the diversification and timeliness of public information. [applause]

To strengthen the international public information organizations and the international public information cooperation system and enhance their function and role is of great significance in establishing a new international public information order that conforms with the principle of justice. The nonaligned countries should make joint efforts to enhance the function and role of the international public information organizations, such as the intergovernmental councils and the Federation of News Agencies of Nonaligned Countries, which are designed for the public information coordination among nonaligned countries and which have already been established and operated, and take measures to further strengthen the international public information cooperation system.

The figures in the governments and progressive organizations of many countries are now making a just demand that the international public information centers, which can speak fairly for the voice of justice and independence, be founded. If these international public information centers are established in certain regions of the continents of the world, they will be able to carry out an important role in establishing the new international public information order and to contribute effectively to promoting the cause of independence for the entire world. [applause]

The Workers Party of Korea and the government of our Republic have made much effort to build and develop independent national public information since the first days of building a new society. We built independence thoroughly in public information work so that all the public information organizations could be made for the popular masses themselves, the masters of the state and society, and so that the public information work could contribute to our people's cause of justice for independence, sovereignty, and socialism.

Public information work in our country is playing the role of leading the masses. It enhances the people's revolutionary awareness and their creative zeal and encourages the people to perform their responsibility and role as the master in the struggle for building socialism in firm unity as one mind and one will. The rapid social progress, development, and all the brilliant achievements registered by our people in the revolution and construction in our country cannot be contemplated apart from the role of public information.

The public information institutions in our country are making an active contribution to the world people's cause of independence by a variety of news reports and propaganda activities to promote the friendly and cooperative relations with the nonaligned and other developing countries and by means of forceful telecommunication warfare against imperialism and all injustice. [applause]

Today our people are struggling to defend and develop the popular masses-centered socialism, an embodiment of the *chuche* idea, and to reunify the country on the principle of national independence amid the difficult circumstances in which the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and intervention have become unscrupulous. [applause]

For the purpose of isolating and stifling our Republic which has advanced upholding the socialist banner in the East, the international reactionary forces are making the situation on the Korean peninsula complex while kicking up anti-Republic moves.

By using the means of their reactionary public information they are stepping up their propaganda to distort the situation of our country and to slander our socialist system and our people's just cause. However, falsehood cannot conceal truth and any obstructive maneuvers cannot block the road of our people who are advancing with the firm conviction of the justice of their cause and firmly uniting around the party. [applause]

With a firm faith that they are the masters of their own destiny and that they themselves are capable of shaping their destiny our people have struggled in single-hearted unity. As a result they have outstandingly built a socialist country which is independent, self-sufficient, and self-reliant in defense. Our people treasure like their own lives the popular masses-centered socialism that they have built with their blood and sweat.

Our people will never yield to any intimidation or slander, nor will they relinquish their belief in the face of a difficult situation. No matter how a difficult situation may be created they will not give up their firm faith. [applause]

Whether the situation becomes favorable or unfavorable, our people will vigorously advance along the independent road, the socialist road, directed by the *chuche* idea. [applause]

Taking this opportunity, I express deep thanks to governments and public information organizations in many nonaligned countries for their support and encouragement extended to our people's just struggle. I also express the hope that they will further raise voices of solidarity in the future. [applause]

It is the firm foreign policy of our Republic to struggle for achievement of lofty ideal of the Nonaligned Movement and for strengthening and development of this movement.

Our people and the Republic's Government will unite and closely cooperate with all nonaligned countries under the banner of independence, peace, and friendship, and will actively struggle to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement and to win victory of the cause of the world for independence. [applause]

The government of our Republic will make every effort to develop exchanges and cooperation in the public information sector with the nonaligned countries and developing countries and will faithfully carry out the responsibility and missions assigned to it. [applause]

You, the delegates, are the forerunners of society who dedicated yourself to achieving the noble ideal of the Nonaligned Movement, and are the precious guests of our people.

Our people will accord warm hospitality to you and welcome you everywhere you go.

I hope that you will have joyful and valuable time while staying in our country. I sincerely wish you a great success in your just future activities. Thank you.

Kim Il-song Meets Delegation Heads

SK1506104093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received heads of delegations and delegates of different countries and international organisations to the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries (COMINAC).

Present there were Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Choe Tae-pok, Vice-premier Kang Hui-won, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Ki-nam and chairman of the Information Committee of the DPRK Kim Ki-yong.

President Kim Il-song congratulated heads of delegations and delegates of different countries and international organisations to the COMINAC and wished them great success at the conference.

Heads of delegations and delegates wished a long life in good health to President Kim Il-song who is greatly contributing to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

He posed for a photograph with them.

Opening of COMINAC Meeting Hailed

SK1506072793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0549 GMT 15 Jun 93

["Papers Hail COMINAC IV"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry editorials hailing the fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries (COMINAC) opening here today.

Noting that the conference is of weighty significance in improving information services of non-aligned countries, NODONG SINMUN says the Korean people warmly welcome all the delegations and delegates to the conference.

The paper says:

It is greatly conducive to increasing the might of the non-aligned movement as a whole that information delegations and delegates of non-aligned countries gather and discuss practical ways of strengthening and developing information of non-aligned countries and enhancing its role.

COMINAC IV will mark an occasion in sharing achievements and experience of those countries in information, strengthening cooperation, friendship and solidarity among them and making new progress in information activities.

Today the information organizations of the non-aligned countries are faced with honorable yet heavy tasks to make a contribution to invigorating the non-aligned movement and further developing it. What is important for the present is to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned nations, promote the people's cause of independence against imperialism, safeguard world peace and security and promote the establishment of a new equitable international information order through vigorous information activities.

The non-aligned nations must answer the divisive and alienating moves of the imperialists with the strategy of unity, reject foreign interference in information and cooperate with each other on the principle of independence, equality, reciprocity and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The information agencies of the non-aligned countries must further strengthen the media activities for checking and frustrating the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists, supporting the people's struggle for independence against imperialism and defending world peace and security. To realise disarmament and eliminate nuclear weapons is a most urgent matter in ensuring peace at the present moment. They must lift up voices exposing the imperialists' reckless policy of nuclear blackmail and urging the discontinuation of all tests and production of nuclear weapons and a total elimination of such weapons on the globe.

MINJU CHOSON expresses the belief that the conference will successfully discuss the agenda items and bear a fine fruit with strenuous efforts and concerted activities of all the delegations, delegates and progressive figures.

Envoys Meet Foreign State, Party Leaders

*SK1406121793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007
GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—Party and state leaders of different countries expressed support to the just cause of the Korean people.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma, when he met the DPRK ambassador to his country on June 8 stated that he supported the stand and efforts of the DPRK as regards the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula and Korean reunification and hoped that Korea would be reunified at an early date without any foreign interference.

Guillermo Garcia Ponce, general secretary of the "New Alternative" of Venezuela, and Argelia Raya, president of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, when they met the chief of the DPRK trade mission in the country on June 7, expressed full support for the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation and denounced the United States for scheming to isolate and stifle the DPRK over the fictitious "nuclear problem".

Emile Kibala Bey a Nsien, national chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire, when he met the DPRK ambassador to his country on June 8 said that his party would always support the Korean people's efforts to build socialism centred on the popular masses and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Prime Minister of Mozambique

*SK1406213293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502
GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, a special envoy of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 10 met Prime Minister of Mozambique Mario Fernandes da Graca Machunge and Chairman of the People's Assembly Marcelino dos Santos.

They fully supported the Korean people in the struggle to achieve national reunification.

The prime minister said that he was satisfied to note that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mozambique continued developing favourably.

"Mozambique will fully support the Korean people in the future, too, as in the past, in their struggle to realize the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song," he said. Positively supporting the efforts and independent stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the nuclear problem, he stated that this position of Mozambique would not change in the future.

Declaring that the proposals for the reunification of Korea put forward by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song were fully supported by the world progressive people for their justice and feasibility, the chairman of the People's Assembly said that there was no change in the stand of Mozambique in supporting the reunification of Korea.

Returns From African Tour 14 Jun

*SK1406115193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021
GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—Vice-president of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok returned home today after visiting Guinea, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda and Mozambique as a special envoy of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He was met at the airport by Vice-premier of the Administration Council Kang Hui-won and officials concerned, Ethiopian Ambassador Haile Mikael Fantahun and Chinese Ambassador Zheng Yi to Korea.

Vice-president Yi Chong-ok also paid visits to Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Information Agreement Signed With Zambia

*SK1506072393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0542
GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation in information between the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services of the Republic of Zambia was signed in Pyongyang on June 14.

Present at the signing ceremony on the DPRK side were Kim Ki-yong, chairman of the DPRK Information Committee, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were members of the Zambian Government information delegation headed by Remmy K.K.G. Mushota, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services.

Foreign Minister Meets New Malian Ambassador

*SK1406114793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019
GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, today met and conversed with Kafougouna Kone [spelling as received], newly-appointed ambassador of Mali to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

SPA Group Arrives in Uzbekistan

*SK1406121993 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 12 Jun 93*

[Text] A DPRK Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop arrived in Uzbekistan on 11 June. (Bugurov), deputy speaker of the

Uzbek Supreme Soviet, and other pertinent officials met the delegation at the airport. The DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to this country and other embassy officials also met the delegation.

On 8 June the delegation left Almaty after concluding its visit to Kazakhstan. (Pedotova), vice chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, and pertinent officials off the delegation saw at the airport. The DPRK ambassador to this country and other embassy officials also saw the delegation off.

Ceremony To Commission New Waterway Held 11 Jun

*SK1406120393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010
GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)—The West Sea barrage-Taethan-Ongjin waterway project has been completed in Korea.

The 35 kilometre-long waterway has 230 structures including the water-induction weir of River Kwangthan, pumping stations and underground conducts.

With the building of the waterway, it has become possible to supply adequate water to more than 10,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields in the region and markedly boost grain harvest on a safer basis.

The commissioning ceremony of the waterway was held on June 11.

In recent years the state has built waterways stretching 800 kilometres linking River Maedong to River Yesong, River Amnok to River Taeryong in the same irrigation networks to supply sufficient irrigation water to all the fields of the western granary, and thus rounded off the irrigation system.

Now, reservoirs serving agriculture number 1,700 and pumping stations tens of thousands and the total extension of the irrigation waterways is more than 40,000 kilometres.

KCNA Reviews 15 Jun Pyongyang Press

*SK1506071993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0557
GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Melchior Ndadaye upon his election as president of the Republic of Burundi.

Appearing in the press are reports that President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from the Zimbabwean president and the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

Printed in papers are solidarity messages and letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song from foreign party leaders supporting "the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" put forward by him.

NODONG SINMUN conveys words of South Korean people and the world public highly praising President Kim Il-song and carries an article about his devoted efforts for the improvement of the people's living standard.

A MINJU CHOSON article tells that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has led our officials and working people to live and work in the unbreakable revolutionary spirit, the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, which was displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Papers carry editorials hailing the fourth conference of ministers of information of non-aligned countries which is opening here today.

The press highlights news about innovations effected in different fields of the national economy on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

"Love For and Trust in the People Are the Kernel of Our Party's Politics" is the headline of an article of NODONG SINMUN.

Given in the press are accounts of the 12th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for Information of Nonaligned Countries held in Pyongyang and an agreement on cooperation in information signed between information organs of Korea and Zambia.

NODONG SINMUN runs the first installment of an article exposing the true color of the "security planning board", a tool of "security of power" in South Korea.

MINJU CHOSON dedicates an article to the birth anniversary of Che Guevara, an indomitable revolutionary fighter produced by the Latin American people.

Papers report that 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was reelected President of Iran, the Indonesian president expressed his resolution to strive for the development of the non-aligned movement, a meeting for the exchange of informations on state economic policy of "G-15" member nations was held, a meeting of foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council was held, and the Council of the Union of Communist Parties-Communist Party of the Soviet Union denounced the anti-communist hysteria and the terror policy.

"Japan Must Not Forget Historical Lesson" is the title of an article of NODONG SINMUN.

South Korea

U.S., DPRK Said To Hold Meeting 'This Week'

SK1506005493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0046 GMT
15 Jun 93

[Text] Washington, June 14 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea are expected to have a working-level contact this week to discuss problems related to their high-level talks, diplomatic sources said Monday. The two sides could run into difficulties as they have "delicate differences" with regard to the date and place for the talks, the sources said. The United States wants to hold the talks as soon as possible so they can help resolve the North Korean nuclear issue, whereas North Korea appears to be in no hurry, they said.

As for the place, North Korea insists on holding the talks in Geneva while the United States hopes to meet in New York, they said. But there is a possibility that the United States will agree to the North Korean proposal if meeting in Geneva could facilitate smoother negotiations, they added. Initially, the two sides agreed to upgrade the follow-up talks to the vice ministerial level.

But the United States hopes to let Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, continue to represent the U.S. Government until the question of special inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the two suspected nuclear plants in Yongbyon is resolved. As a result, Gallucci and Kang Sok-chu, North Korean first vice foreign minister, will continue to lead the talks for the time being, the sources said.

In a related development, Joe Snyder, a State Department spokesman, told a weekly briefing that the United States expected North Korea to cooperate and receive IAEA inspections under its agreement with the agency. As for the special IAEA inspection, Snyder said, the United States and North Korea would have to discuss the problem as Gallucci had said earlier.

Meanwhile, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported on Monday that the United States and North Korea would not take up the issue of U.S. economic aid to North Korea in the high-level talks for the present. The newspaper, quoting a high U.S. Government official, said the United States would go on with the reported North Korean plans to sell Nodong No. 1 missiles to Iran, after they had resolved the inspection question. The United States would also like to discuss the return of the remains of American soldiers missing in action during the Korean war (1950-53), the newspaper said.

The journal then quoted David Kay, the IAEA expert who conducted inspections in Iraq, as saying that if North Korea delayed the IAEA inspection issue and suspicion about its intention to develop nuclear weapons, it would be tantamount to withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. In that case, the

North Korean attitude would trigger Japan and South Korea to develop their own nuclear weapons, Kay was quoted as saying.

DPRK Said To Boost Defense Spending 4.7%

*SK1506004193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0029 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea, despite its third straight year of economic contraction, has increased its budget 2.9 percent, boosting defense spending 4.7 percent, sources well versed in North Korean affairs said Tuesday. North Korea has estimated both its income and spending this year at 40,449,850,000 won (around 18.99 billion U.S. dollars), up 2.3 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively, from last year.

It has announced an increase in defense spending of 4.7 percent in 1993 "to cope with invasion, provocation and maneuvers by the enemy and to beef up the defense capability of the state." Pyongyang's defense budget is estimated at 5.8 billion dollars this year, up 260 million dollars from last year's 5.54 billion dollars.

North Korea has increased investment in the light industry and agriculture management 4.1 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. Spending on the machinery, chemical and building material industries rose 3.1 percent, and the social and cultural infrastructure budget grew 2.1 percent. North Korea's economy is believed to have shrunk 3.7 percent in 1990, 5.2 percent in 1991, and 7.6 percent last year.

Weekly Reviews DPRK Nuclear Capability

*SK1406015993 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean
25 Mar 93 pp 10-13*

[Article by O Tae-yong: "Kim Il-song's Gamble: Does North Korea Have a Nuclear Weapon or Not?"]

[Text] 1. How far has North Korea's nuclear development progressed?

One can not say until North Korea comes forward and reveals the actual details concerning their program. However, not only is this issue the greatest topic of debate, it is at the core of North Korea's nuclear issue. Generally speaking, there are two diametrically opposed theories: one that North Korea has already developed a weapon, and the other that a considerable amount of time is necessary before successful development.

Theory one: North Korea has completed development—Dr. Kim Tae-cha of the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses insists that North Korea either already possesses the nuclear weapon or is ready to assemble it. Dr. Kim states that North Korea has already extracted plutonium. As it underwent inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) last year, North Korea reported that it had produced small amounts of plutonium at its Yongbyon Radiochemical Laboratory.

Dr. Kim asserts that North Korea's acknowledgment that it has extracted albeit only a small amount of plutonium, indicates that in reality they undoubtedly have extracted a large amount of plutonium from this facility that has been operational since 1987.

Yi Tong-pok, our representative to the May 1992 North-South high level talks, also made such an assertion. Yi says, "If North Korea has reprocessed the 130 to 180 tons of nuclear waste materials that have come out of their 30-megawatt Number Two Reactor at Yongbyon since 1987, then it is possible to calculate that they possess at least 15 to 17 kilograms of plutonium." Since only 7 to 8 kilograms of plutonium are necessary to produce a nuclear bomb, two nuclear bombs may be produced with 15 to 17 kilograms.

Former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Director Robert Gates also made a similar assertion. In February 1993, the German press also made similar reports based on Soviet intelligence.

One other piece of evidence that experts within Korea put forth to support the assertion that North Korea possesses nuclear weapons is the fact that North Korea has conducted at least 70 tests on high-capability explosives. These tests are conducted on the explosives which implode the inner casing that houses the nuclear material necessary for a nuclear bomb. Normally, once 50 of these high-explosive tests have been conducted, one is assumed to possess a nuclear bomb. North Korea is known to have conducted some 70 tests based on a review of overhead satellite photography.

North Korea's obstinate refusal to receive special inspections by the IAEA and its declaration of withdrawal from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) are also seen as measures resulting from the fact that North Korea can no longer conceal its nuclear development.

Theory two: The theory that North Korea has not completed development—This argument is based on the fact that there is no clear evidence proving that North Korea has already developed a nuclear weapon. In fact, South Korea's nuclear policy toward North Korea up until North Korea's announcement of withdrawing from the NPT was based upon this argument. The dominant opinion, particularly after North Korea received IAEA inspections last year, was that North Korea's nuclear program was still not at a level worthy of concern. In a September 1992 interview with the NEW YORK TIMES, then-President No Tae-u stated, "I firmly believe that North Korea's determination to pursue nuclear development has weakened." At around the same time, even U.S. Ambassador to Korea Gregg stated, "The results of the IAEA inspection indicate that North Korea's progress in nuclear development was not as serious as anticipated before the inspections."

2. When did North Korea begin to develop nuclear capability?

North Korea's nuclear development began around 40 years ago. At the Second Congress of North Korea's Academy of Sciences in April 1955, the decision was made to build an atomic and nuclear physics research institute. In 1956, North Korean scientists began to conduct research at the Soviet Union's Durbana Institute. In September 1959, North Korea concluded an atomic power agreement with the Soviet Union. After this, North Korea steadily constructed atomic reactor facilities. It was in February 1964 that construction began on the Atomic Power Research Institute in Yongbyon that has become so problematic of late.

Each university thereafter began to establish nuclear-related departments, constantly cultivating new technicians in the field. Each of the various facilities related to atomic power was also greatly expanded. Although nuclear development facilities are currently concentrated at Yongbyon, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the overall picture of North Korea's entire nuclear development since facilities are dispersed throughout the country. A villa was built for Kim Il-song in the vicinity of Yongbyon, and it appears as though he stayed there for an extended period of time. It is therefore concluded that Kim Il-song directly commanded nuclear development.

As for nuclear weapons, Pak Song-chol stated in August 1970, "We will work towards producing an atomic bomb by 1972." Kim Il-song also stated in early 1977, "If others possess nuclear weapons, then we too have nothing to fear."

3. Why is North Korea attempting to acquire nuclear weapons?

North Korea's policy concerning nuclear weapons has consistently stated that they do not produce them. As late as 12 March 1993 when North Korea announced their withdrawal from the NPT, North Korea's Ambassador to Beijing Chu Chang-chun in a news conference stated that even in the future, North Korea was not going to produce nuclear weapons. However, North Korea has been coveting nuclear weapons for some time now in spite of such official positions.

Currently, experts look at five different motivations for North Korea to possess nuclear weapons.

1. Security of the Kim Chong-il government—When power in North Korea is completely passed from Kim Il-song to his son Kim Chong-il, the two crises that the regime in North Korea is expected to face are riots among the people and agitation within the armed forces. Both of these crises derive from discontent with a system that has no capability to rescue North Korea from its economic bankruptcy. In preparation for such challenges, Kim Chong-il had to identify some means by which to flaunt the supremacy of the North Korean system. One of the strongest tools by which to do this is the nuclear weapon. Dr. Yi Chun-kun, head of the strategic team at the Sejong Institute, stated, "For North Korea, possession of the nuclear weapon is symbolic of

the invincibility of socialism," adding that the nuclear weapon would have a considerable effect in demonstrating the legitimacy of the North Korean system to the people there. Dr. Yi also stated that should Kim Chong-il acquire the nuclear weapon, it would give him considerable strength in commanding the armed forces.

2. The defensive position—This position states that North Korea hastened its nuclear weapons development out of a feeling of apprehension over their own security. The general perception is that North Korea, even in conventional weapons, currently enjoys an advantage over South Korea. However, that supremacy is extremely tenuous. The ROK-U.S. military alliance is being strongly maintained. In contrast, North Korea's military alliances with Russia and China have, objectively speaking, ended. The conventional weapons edge that North Korea has maintained until now has been one built on thin ice. Some are of the opinion that in the near future even this will change. Dr. Kim Tae-cha of the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses firmly asserted, "With its technological and economic superiority, it is only a matter of time before South Korea surpasses the North in the area of conventional forces." Dr. Kim added that based on these apprehensions, North Korea is working toward developing nuclear weapons as a tool of last resort for their security.

3. The offensive position—Experts believe that even should North Korea possess nuclear weapons, the odds of them using these weapons against South Korea in a preemptive strike are extremely small. However, should North Korea launch a military provocation in the future, nuclear weapons could become a powerful tool. Dr. Kim Tae-cha stated that one cannot completely rule out the possibility that North Korea could launch a surprise attack against extremely important strategic locations between North and South Korea such as the northern area of Kangwon Province or Paengryong Island and, after occupying them, make them a fait accompli through a nuclear threat. However, such a possibility is preconditioned on North Korea gaining possession of the means to deliver nuclear weapons such as bombers or missiles.

4. Leverage in diplomatic relations—This analysis focuses on the powerful utility the nuclear card would provide North Korea in their diplomatic bargaining with countries such as the United States and Japan. In order to rescue its already bankrupt economy, North Korea needs an infusion of capital from abroad. However, neither the United States nor Japan is in any position to provide aid to a country like North Korea. The United States is already the world's largest debtor nation. Japan also is in the midst of a recession from which it has yet to emerge. Japanese enterprises have absolutely no interest in investing in a country like North Korea that is so closed and so adamantly dedicated to maintaining a non-market economic system. Just try imagining a North Korea without the nuclear card attempting to carry out negotiations aimed at establishing diplomatic relations with either the United States or Japan.

It is also possible that North Korea already believes that they achieved success with the nuclear card in creating the Beijing window of contact with the United States. Dr. Kim Tae-cha predicts that there is a possibility that should North Korea receive a decisive offer, then they could abandon the nuclear card.

5. Influence vis-a-vis South Korea—North Korea has always been a strong actor when it came to South Korean politics in the past. From making peaceful gestures to the South to provocative actions such as agent activities and dispatching armed communist guerrillas southward, North Korea has exerted instant and immense influence on South Korean politics. Recently, the activities of the chusapa [that faction within the South Korean dissident arena that advocates *chuche* ideology] have influenced Korean politics. With communism collapsing the world over and with countries such as China and Vietnam establishing relations with South Korea, it has become difficult for North Korea to exert influence on South Korean politics.

Through the possession of nuclear weapons, North Korea hopes to break through this impasse and force South Korean politicians to recognize North Korea as a powerful actor. As it becomes clearer that North Korea possesses nuclear weapons, then the call for us to acquire them as well will likely grow. If that happens, then conservative forces could use this as an opportunity to increase their criticism of the current civilian government. Since North Korea is gaining possession of nuclear weapons, they could flaunt the fact that North Korea still has the power to shake South Korean politics.

4. If North Korea has developed nuclear weapons, do they have the capability to launch them against us?

There is a very big difference between merely developing nuclear weapons and delivering them via such means as missiles or bombers. One government official stated, "Even if North Korea has developed a single nuclear weapon, the current evaluation is that they are still far off from having delivery capability."

However, civilian scholars point out that since the entire nuclear cycle of uranium mining, nuclear reprocessing, plutonium extraction, and means of transporting the nuclear material have all been done autonomously by the North, then certainly they must have secured the capability to deliver this nuclear weapon against South Korea. The nuclear delivery means that they are referring to is the Nodong One missile developed by North Korea with a range of 600 to 1,000 km.

5. Why does suspicion of nuclear development continue in spite of last year's IAEA inspection?

Inspectors conducting IAEA inspections inspect only those facilities declared by the country being inspected. The problem here is that there is a difference between what North Korea has reported and the results of the IAEA investigation. According to U.S. satellite photography [shown in an inserted picture with the research

facility, experimental reactor, and possible nuclear reprocessing facility indicated and labeled as derived from a U.S. satellite], North Korea has two facilities in the vicinity of Yongbyon that appear to be concealing nuclear materials. Thus the IAEA in February 1993 took the unprecedented step of requesting that North Korea allow special inspection of these two facilities by 25 March.

By regulation, the country under inspection has the right to choose the country of origin regarding the IAEA inspectors. Prior to last year's inspection, North Korea requested that no inspectors be allowed from countries with whom North Korea had no diplomatic relations. Thus the United States—the country with the greatest amount of information concerning North Korea's nuclear program—was not allowed to participate in the inspections. Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, severely criticized the organization by stating, "the IAEA has no nuclear inspection capability."

Reports also continue to emerge that North Korea recently has secretly imported some 50 kg of plutonium from Russia. These reports, generally based upon Russian intelligence, have considerable basis in fact. In a system like North Korea that is so closed, it would be easy to conceal as much plutonium as desired. Thus it is difficult to resolve suspicions concerning North Korea's nuclear development.

6. Why does North Korea continue to refuse IAEA inspections while insisting that they are not pursuing nuclear development?

North Korea has told the outside world that the two facilities selected for special inspection by the IAEA are military facilities. According to North Korea's own political logic, as long as it labels those facilities as military facilities, allowing them to be inspected by outside agencies is unacceptable. One North Korean diplomat assigned to the United Nations stated on 12 March, "inspection of military facilities by external agencies is similar to death for our people who eat and live by *chuche*." North Korea's assiduousness in this area is evident in such a phrase.

North Korea's insistence that they cannot accept inspections because of the influence of U.S. intelligence agencies in the IAEA also contributes to IAEA suspicions of the North. If there is indeed decisive data related to nuclear development hidden at the two sites that the IAEA has requested to inspect, North Korea is seen as refusing special inspections in order to hide this.

7. Once a country declares its withdrawal from the NPT, does that relieve it from special inspection?

North Korea submitted their withdrawal from the NPT to the United Nations Security Council on 13 March. However, withdrawal does not result in the general revocation of the treaty signatory. Withdrawal must be approved by the Security Council before three months

have passed. Even if North Korea's withdrawal is accepted, the effective date of that withdrawal begins on 12 June. Until that time, North Korea has a legal obligation to carry out their obligations as a signatory of the NPT.

The IAEA deadline for special inspections is 25 March. By then, the facilities must be inspected.

8. Countries that have not joined the NPT such as India, Pakistan, and Israel are known to have developed nuclear weapons. In spite of this, they have not received sanctions. Why is it only North Korea has been discussed as a target for sanctions?

Nuclear development in countries such as India took place during the cold war era. The current international atmosphere centered around the United States is that the proliferation of nuclear weapons must be blocked. It is also the general opinion among the standing members of the U.N. Security Council that to accomplish this, the solidarity of the international community must be exercised using North Korea as a model, and strong sanctions must be taken. Thus the North Korean nuclear issue has a different character than that of countries such as India that developed weapons during the cold war era.

One government official stated in connection with this, "although it is paradoxical, North Korea's nuclear weapons development is too late."

9. If North Korea in the end does not accept special inspections, what will happen?

If North Korea ends up refusing special inspections, then the IAEA could revoke North Korea's credentials as a member nation. However, this would have such a minimal effect on North Korea and indeed could actually be what North Korea desires. Judging from the international consensus toward blocking the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the most likely scenario is that this issue will be passed to the U.N. Security Council. There is a great possibility that the U.N. Security Council will decide to impose sanctions on North Korea based on the peacekeeping obligations of U.N. member nations.

10. What type of sanctions will the Security Council impose?

The following sanctions are conceivable:

1. Aviation sanctions—This involves the banning of civilian air travel similar to that imposed on Libya when they failed to hand over aircraft bombing suspects. Some anticipate that such sanctions will have little damage on a country like North Korea that is so closed. However, North Korea has plans to entice tourists on a large scale beginning this year from Japan, Southeast Asia, and similar countries in order to obtain foreign currency. Such sanctions could provide a major setback to such plans.

2. Economic sanctions—Currently economic sanctions have been imposed on the Khmer Rouge for their refusal

to recognize United Nations operations in Cambodia. These sanctions include a prohibition on trade in crude oil, lumber, and diamonds. Should similar sanctions be imposed on North Korea, the general belief is that they would deal a considerable shock to the North. The primary source of foreign currency income for North Korea is the export of minerals. Due to food shortages, the North is required to import food every year. North Korea is also 100 percent dependent on imports of crude oil for both military and industrial use. Should these sources be blocked, one government official explained, North Korea would be unable to endure the sanctions in the long run.

Should economic sanctions be imposed, they most likely will take the form of a sea blockade. Should this happen, there is a possibility of either an accidental or planned collision on the seas with a North Korean flagged vessel.

There is also the possibility that the Security Council will place a ban on the trade of specific goods with North Korea such as nuclear-related goods including machinery and/or crude oil.

3. Military punishment—This would be similar to punishment applied to Iraq after their invasion of Kuwait. Should military punishment be directed toward the North, clearly the United States would take the lead. To accomplish this, the approval of Korea as well as peripheral countries such as Japan, China, and Russia would be necessary. The current shared perception both within South Korean academia and government is that we cannot approve of military punishment. The possibility of such punishment expanding into an all-out North-South war is too great. No matter how much the objective of such punishment is said to be one of international peace, it is the shared perception within government and academia that a strike on people of a fellow race cannot be approved.

The most important key when talking about sanctions by the Security Council is whether or not China, an ally of the North, would exercise their right of veto. Dr. Yi Chun-kun believes that China has concluded that maintenance of the system in North Korea is in their own country's security interests, and as such one cannot exclude the possibility that China would exercise their veto to a proposal for sanctions that seriously threatened the North Korean system. However, one government official also stated that with the United States holding the card of most favored nation status over China, should pressure be applied together with the European Community there is a possibility that China would recognize Security Council sanctions by at least abstaining. China's actions would change depending on the severity of such sanctions.

Japanese Defense Agency Views DPRK Missile*SK1506012693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 (YONHAP)—The Japanese Defense Agency officially announced on Monday that North Korea must have test fired a medium-range missile over the East Sea [Sea of Japan] on May 29. "We assume the missile may most highly be the medium-range ballistic missile Nodong-1, with a range of 1,000 kilometers, but cannot rule out the possibility of the Scud-C model that has already been deployed," it said. "However, we cannot confirm whether the test was a success," the agency said.

Japan would strengthen its vigilance against North Korea and accelerate deployment of advanced Patriot anti-missile systems, it said. "The two North Korean vessels, a frigate and a minesweeper, that were spotted by a PC-3 Orion anti-submarine patrol aircraft by chance on May 29 in the East Sea are presumed to have been mobilized for assisting in the test," the announcement said.

The agency refused to go into details about how it came to know of the test, but said it presumed the missile was launched from around Nodong on the east coast of North Korea and traveled a distance of approximately 500 kilometers. The agency gave indications that the U.S. Forces in Japan had confirmed the test launch, saying, "we have obtained more detailed information from the U.S. Forces."

North Demand on Envoys Makes Contact Uncertain*SK1506082093 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0700 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] North Korea has sent a telephone message in the name of Kang Song-san, premier of North Korean State Administration Council, to our side this afternoon. Claiming that the exchange of special envoys is the only practical way to resolve the pending issues most expeditiously, including the nuclear issue, the North side proposed that the North-South working delegates' contact be held on 24 June to discuss this matter.

The telephone message from the North side essentially rejects our side's 14 June proposal that a working-level contact be held without specifically deciding the agenda. The message insists on the discussion of only the exchange of special envoys. This, therefore, brings into question whether the inter-Korean working delegates' contact will be held at all.

In the telephone message, the North Korean side noted that the ROK Government's proposal yesterday to hold a working-level contact without deciding specific contents of discussion will only result in repeating the contents of previous telephone messages at the site of the working-level contact. North Korea insisted on holding

at an early date the exchange of special envoys to discuss pending issues which includes resolving the urgent and important nuclear issue.

Minister, IAEA Head Discuss North Nuclear Program*SK1506023293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Vienna, June 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu met with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director-general Hans Blix on Monday to discuss North Korea's nuclear program, including international inspections on suspected nuclear sites in Yongbyon. Han, in the Austrian capital to attend the U.N. world conference on human rights, agreed with Blix that Pyongyang's decision to suspend its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was a positive sign for settling the nuclear problem and that future stress should be on implementing IAEA special inspections.

Han asked Blix to make an opening address at the international symposium on advanced nuclear power systems on Oct. 18-22 in Seoul, the first comprehensive meeting on nuclear facilities co-sponsored by the Korea Electric Power Corp and IAEA. It is expected to be attended by all 60 IAEA members.

Blix said his agency would decide to conduct an ad hoc inspection on North Korea on seeing the results of a board of governors' meeting later in the month and the follow-up Washington-Pyongyang contact. South Korean ambassador to Vienna Yi Si-yong said after the meeting. Han sought IAEA technological cooperation in his country's nuclear energy development program and said he hoped to see a South Korean official in a senior seat in the IAEA secretariat, to which Blix promised his support.

Earlier in the day, the Korean foreign minister met with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, a guest at the global human rights meeting, and they exchanged views on the security of the Korean peninsula, including the North Korean nuclear program. Han also discussed the nuclear matter, along with other issues on the Asia-Pacific region, separately with the Indonesian and Australian Foreign Ministers, Ali Alatas and Gareth Evans, after the opening of the human rights conference.

Prime Minister Proscribes Rally at Panmunjom*SK1206014293 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jun 93 p 2*

[Text] Prime Minister Hwang In-song said at a meeting of staff of the prime minister's office yesterday that the government will not tolerate any illegal contact with North Korea. After hearing a report on a planned rally by a student activists group, Hanchongnyon, at Panmunjom today to meet North Korean students, Hwang

stressed that every social organization should express its opinion within the limits of the law.

Seoul Ends Plan To Buy Land for U.S. Base Move

SK1506065793 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0610 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense [MND] totally canceled its plan to purchase lands around the Osan base for relocation of the U.S. military base in Yongsan. The MND, however, revealed that it will continue pushing ahead with the plan for relocation of the U.S. military base in Yongsan and the site of relocation will be scaled down from the initial plan. The site will be limited to only the bases in Osan and Pyongtaek.

The MND said that since the site for relocation of the U.S. military base in Yongsan is scaled down further from the plan, the scale of U.S. troops would be reduced to such an extent. The MND stated that it canceled the plan to purchase the lands because of serious opposition by the residents around Osan base and difficulty in securing the enormous amount of funds required for purchasing the lands.

The MND in the past pushed ahead with a plan to relocate the U.S. military base in Yongsan, which covers more than 800,000-pyong [one pyong equals 3.954 square yards], to U.S. military bases in Pyongtaek and Osan. According to this plan, the MND pushed head with the purchase of 250,000-pyong of lands around the Osan base to supplement the small portion of lands.

Clinton To Announce 'New Asia Policy' in Seoul

SK1506025993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Washington, June 15 (YONHAP)—U.S. President Bill Clinton will announce a new Asia policy to match changes in the region during his visit to Seoul on July 10-11, diplomatic sources said Monday. Clinton would present the blueprint of a new Asia policy that would address major issues such as trade relations with Northeast Asian countries and the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation during his address to the National Assembly, they said.

Korea and the United States would make Clinton's visit to Seoul an opportunity to elevate their bilateral relationship into an all-encompassing partnership, the sources said. For Korea, which recently announced a new diplomatic policy, the visit would be a good occasion to develop its security-first relationship with Washington into a comprehensive relationship, they added.

The White House announced on Monday that Clinton and President Kim Yong-sam would discuss a wide range of matters of common interest to both countries, such as regional security, democracy and economic growth. It said he was looking forward to discussing ways to strengthen bilateral ties as he valued the close alliance

between the two countries. Clinton will visit U.S. troops deployed along the demilitarized zone north of Seoul while in Korea.

ICAO: KAL-007 Flying on Compass During Shootdown

SK1406100993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is expected to conclude that Korean Air Lines (KAL) flight 007 was flying not on the inertial navigation system but on a magnetic heading when it was shot down by a Soviet fighter over Sakhalin in 1983. ICAO has reached a final conclusion following simulated flight tests at KAL's flight training center in Incheon between June 1 and 4 based on the flight data from the plane's black-box, handed over by Russia, informed sources said Monday.

ICAO seems to be thinking that KAL-007 was flying in magnetic heading mode, a navigational system that relies on a compass, at the time of the shootdown, the sources said. The Boeing 747 jetliner with 269 crew and passengers aboard was shot down by a Soviet fighter and crashed into waters off Sakhalin while en route to Seoul from New York via Anchorage, Alaska, on Sept. 1, 1983.

The ICAO had planned to announce a final report on the reason for KAL-007's veering from its route at the 139th directors' meeting at its headquarters in Montreal at 2:30 p.m. (local time) [0530 GMT] Monday. The report was compiled following detailed analysis of flight data from the aircraft's black-box and flight simulations based on the data.

But some directors asked the ICAO to first refer the report to the navigational committee for further and more detailed study. As a result, it is likely to withhold the report for the time being, the sources said.

The report reportedly points out the pilot did not follow a prescribed rule of engaging the inertial navigation system when the airliner reached an altitude of 1,450 meters after taking off from Anchorage International Airport. The pilot instead left the aircraft in the magnetic heading mode, fixing the compass on 245.4 degrees and continuing to fly, the report is known to be saying.

If ICAO formally announces its finding, it will be the first time in 10 years that any responsible organization has said the plane flew in the magnetic heading mode. The ICAO finding would also overturn KAL's previous claim that flight 007 veered from course because of a defect in the inertial navigation system. KAL is now appealing a court ruling that it must pay 100,000 U.S. dollars each to the 94 foreign victims of flight 007.

KAL Disputes Aviation Findings*SK1506095893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—Korean Air (KAL) on Tuesday disputed the findings of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on KAL-007, which veered off course and reportedly intruded into Soviet air space before it was shot down by a Soviet fighter in 1983. An ICAO report to its directors' meeting in Montreal, Canada, Monday said KAL-007 had deviated from its assigned course because its crew had failed to note that the autopilot had either been left in magnetic heading mode or had been switched to the Inertial Navigation System (INS) only when the aircraft was beyond the range for the INS to capture the desired track. But Korean Air challenged both of the ICAO's hypotheses.

If either of them were true, a KAL spokesman said, it had to be assumed that all three crewmen in the cockpit had not looked at more than six different instruments for over five hours. This assumption was well-nigh impossible, he said.

He offered as proof that the crew of KAL-007 was not negligent in their duty, the fact that they had reported on their flight to the ground stations as they were supposed to. The crewmen had also frequently communicated with KAL-015, which was flying behind KAL-007, the official said, citing tapes from the cockpit voice recorder and recorders at ground air control stations.

These facts alone "proved" that the crew of KAL-007 had been checking their instruments continuously and were attending to their duty, he said. And data on all instruments had to show that the flight was proceeding normally in order for the crewmen to assume that the aircraft was on course, he said.

The ICAO arrived at its conclusion following flight simulations conducted at KAL's flight training center in Incheon from June 1-4 based on the Digital Flight Data Record (DFDR), provided by Russia. He said that the ICAO experts arrived at their conclusion based only on the heading data and failed to check on the possibility that KAL-007 could have deviated from its course because of an INS error or a defect in the navigation mode selector. The ICAO experts should have relied more on scientific testing and proof than hasty assumption, the KAL official said.

As for possible effects of the ICAO report on the outcome of suits for compensation filed by families of the victims, he said it would have little effect since a U.S. federal court had already ruled in December 1991 based on "wilful misconduct" on the part of the crew of the jetliner. KAL is now appealing the court ruling that it must pay 100,000 U.S. dollars each to the 94 foreign victims of Flight 007.

The Boeing 747 jetliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter on Sept. 1, 1983, when it was en route to Seoul

from New York via Anchorage, Alaska. The aircraft subsequently crashed into waters off Sakhalin, killing all 269 crew and passengers.

Foreign Ministry Responds to Report*SK1506015393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea thanked the international community on Tuesday for its efforts to find the truth about the 1983 KAL-007 shoot-down with hope of putting the entire misfortune behind it. "(South Korea) evaluates highly the assistance of involved countries—Russia, the United States, Japan—and the governments of France and Canada," Foreign Ministry spokesman Yu Myong-whan said in response to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) report on the incident.

"This assistance reflects the will of the international community to officially close this case as an unfortunate incident of the cold war and to help mature the spirit of cooperation," he said. The ICAO issued its final report on the cause of the KAL-007 shootdown at the 139th directors meeting at its montreal headquarters on Monday.

A Soviet fighter downed the KAL airliner with a missile on Sept. 1, 1983, over Sakhalin after it strayed into Soviet territory and flew over the sensitive Kamchatka peninsula, the site of submarine and missile bases. All 269 people aboard were killed.

Yu said Korea specially noted Russia's cooperation in revealing the truth behind the incident. "We welcome ICAO's confirmation of the international principle banning use of weapons on civilian aircraft with the end of its investigation on KAL-007," he said. Korea would work to conclude compensation problems and other humanitarian issues for the bereaved relatives of the victims as soon as possible, Yu said.

Seoul To Demand Russian Legal Action*SK1506064193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0553 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will consider pressing Russia to take legal responsibility for the 1983 KAL-007 shootdown and pay due compensation according to the final conclusions by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), officials said Tuesday. "It has been officially determined that the Soviet side did not take all necessary steps by international standards before attacking the civilian aircraft. The ICAO said it cannot determine whether the shootdown occurred inside sovereign Soviet airspace," one Foreign Ministry official said.

"We believe that South Korea is in a better position than before to make legal claims on Russia to bear responsibility for the incident and make due compensation," he

said. An inter-ministerial meeting was planned soon to decide what actions Seoul would take, he said.

All 269 people were killed when the Korean Air Lines passenger plane was shot down off the Soviet island of Sakhalin on Sept. 1, 1983. The plane veered off course for over five hours and strayed into Soviet airspace, and Moscow insisted that the aircraft was on an espionage mission.

The ICAO, in its final report on the case, has concluded that the flight crew "did not implement the proper navigation procedures to ensure the aircraft remained on its assigned track throughout the flight." At the same time, the organization ruled the Soviet fighter that shot down the aircraft did not exhaust all efforts to identify the intruder aircraft and "did not comply with the ICAO standards and recommended practices" before attacking the plane.

The reports says the ICAO could not determine the position of the aircraft at the time of the missile attack in relation to sovereign Soviet airspace. Family members of the South Korean victims have settled compensation with KAL but have demanded that Moscow admit its responsibility for the accident and make "condolences."

Compensation for 102 victims are still pending in courts in Japan and the United States. Officials here say they are not sure whether Russia will admit to the responsibility. There has not yet been any case where an accident of this nature was determined to be a national responsibility, they said. Meanwhile, victims' families are to visit Nevelsk in late August to see the burial place for the KAL debris. They are to discuss the setting up of a monument for the victims, to be financed fully by Moscow.

French, German Companies Final Bidders for Train

SK1406100293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0811 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea has narrowed the bidders for its high-speed railway down to GEC-Alsthom of France and Siemens of Germany, dropping Mitsubishi of Japan, the Korea High-speed Railway Construction Corp. said on Monday. Having examined five proposals from each of the three firms, the corporation said, it found that while the French and German firms came close to the goal of satisfying 85 percent of the requirements, the Japanese firm came far below in costs, technical level, technology transfer and local component requirements.

Officials said the corporation would send GEC-Alsthom and Siemens a letter on Tuesday, asking them to file a revised sixth proposal with the corporation by 5 p.m. [0800 GMT] on July 15 for the final examination. The tenders were examined in four areas—costs, technical level, technology transfer and business operations—for a maximum possible 30,000 points with the four areas allotted 7,500 points each.

They were then broken down into some 300 sub-areas for examination by three technical teams of some 50 experts. The government decided on Monday to postpone the dedication date of the high-speed railway from 1998 to 2001 and to increase the cost estimate from 5.85 trillion won 10.74 trillion won (13.4 billion U.S. dollars).

Seoul 'Considering' Opening Bond Market in 1994

SK1406230893 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 93 p 2

[Text] As part of the "5-Year New Economy Plan for the Finance Sector," the government is considering the opening of the capital market ahead of schedule beginning next year allowing foreigners to invest in bonds in the ROK, such as indirect investment through bond-type funds and direct investment in some convertible debentures. The government is also planning to expand the foreigners stock investment ceiling.

The government has also decided to reduce policy-oriented financing for large business groups by not extending Bank of Korea fund assistance to them that ends at the end of this month which is given in connection with the export industries facilities fund. Should the financial domination by industrial capital become excessive, the government will reduce the ceiling of the bank shares owned by one individual, which is currently eight percent, by around 1995.

Finance Minister Hong Chae-hyong, speaking in an interview with KBS-1 Television on the "Policy Diagnosis" program on 13 June, said: The government will actively push ahead with the internationalization of the capital market beginning next year. The government is also planning to push ahead stage by stage beginning next year with the plan to open the bonds market, which we had planned to implement in 1996 and 1997. The Finance Ministry is to finalize this plan of opening the financial market, including the step-by-step early opening, through discussions with relevant ministries and departments to inform the U.S. Government of the plan around 25 June.

A Finance Ministry official said: Although we cannot push ahead with the total opening of the bonds market in a full-fledged manner at present because of the great gap in interest rates between the ROK and foreign countries, we are planning to allow foreigners to directly invest in some convertible debentures that are likely to cause comparatively little side effects, in consideration of the pressure for opening the market from foreign countries such as the United States.

A convertible debenture is a debenture which stands, in view of its nature, between a bond and a stock and is convertible into a stock in a certain period of time (usually three years). If the investor does not convert it into a stock until maturity, he is to be paid the current in-the-market interest.

The government is also planning to allow foreigners to indirectly invest ahead of the original schedule in local bonds in the same way that the government allowed foreigners to indirectly invest in the stock market through the nonbank banking institutions' foreigners beneficiary certificates, Korea Fund, and Korea Eurofund.

The government is also to increase the ceiling of foreigners investment in the local stock market from the current 10 percent per item limit. Finance Minister Hong said: As part of our endeavor to reduce the policy-oriented fund, we will terminate at the end of this month the Bank of Korea's fund assistance connected with the export industries facilities fund which is loaned to large businesses other than their subsidiary businesses.

Seoul To Open 274 More Industries to Foreigners

*SK1406005793 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 Jun 93 p 8*

[By staff correspondent Sa Tong-sok]

[Text] A dozen industries including the gas service station business and transportation will be opened to foreign competition this year under a five-year blueprint for the country's investment liberalization measures. From next year through 1997, restrictions on foreign investment in 274 industries will be lifted across the board as part of the government's strenuous market-opening initiatives, officials at the Economic Planning Board [EPB] said.

An ad hoc committee comprising working-level officials of government ministries has recently been engaged in a heated debate to draw up the five-year timetable for the liberalization of foreign investment. The government plans to unveil details of the five-year blueprint by the end of June as part of an economic reform package. The liberalization of the 274 restricted industries comes in response to foreign criticism that Korea has been slow to open its heavily-protected industries to foreign competition.

"We are seeking to take the initiative in opening our industries to foreign competition by charting a timetable to meet our own needs, not being dragging by foreign pressure," an EPB official said. The official said the government will come up with a liberalization blueprint by June but some industries whose liberalization is now being opposed will be excluded from the timetable for further deliberation.

The EPB said government officials have been eager to get some industries closed to foreign competition continuously, citing the weakness of their competitive power. According to a draft document, the government will open to foreigners a dozen industries of which the opening will have minimal impact on the domestic

market and be competitive to fight foreign competition this year, the first year of the implementation of the five-year plan.

The gas service station business, parking lots and cargo freight will be considered among the list of industries to be opened this year, according to the document. In the second stage of the opening, which will be carried out from 1994 through 1995, the government will pick industries, which need certain periods of time to survive tough foreign competition.

In 1996 and 1997, the last stage of the investment liberalization measures, the government will open the remaining restricted industries, which would be given the longest periods of time to compete with foreign investors.

The EPB, however, refused to reveal further details of the plan, designed to globalize and promote the Korean economy to the level of advanced industrialized nations by the end of 1997. It said some industries closely connected with national defense and security will be excluded from the plan even after 1998. These are industries within the boundary of agriculture, mining, real estate and social infrastructure.

Despite prospects of a wider opening of industries to foreign competition, EPB officials expressed concerns that their liberalization blueprint might not satisfy foreign countries to the full. "We may be under heavy fire from foreign countries, particularly the United States, if we fail to impress them with full-blown opening programs," an official said.

It is reported that while the EPB advocates liberalizing most industries on a broader-based scale, government ministries are wary of the possible shock to local industries and remain skeptical about the early opening of industries under their respective auspices. "It is hard-work to persuade them to accept the fast-changing global economic situation that teeters toward more liberalization and openness," an EPB official said.

Seoul Proclaims Law on Mandatory Asset Disclosure

*SK1206022893 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
12 Jun 93 p 2*

[Text] The government yesterday proclaimed a law calling for mandatory asset registration and disclosures in the government-issued gazette. The new law, a revision of the civil servants' ethics law, takes effect July 12.

Under the new rule, certain civil servants must register their assets by Aug. 11. They include government officials in grade four and above, National Assembly members, local councilmen, police officers of the senior superintendent level and above, judges, prosecutors, state-run university presidents and deans, educational superintendents and members of education boards.

One month after the registration, the government is to make public the wealth of all government officials in grade one and above and generals and admirals in active military service. An estimated 30,000 people should register their assets and some 7,000 will have their wealth made public. The new civil servants' ethics law cleared the National Assembly with unanimous approval from ruling and opposition lawmakers during the special sitting of the assembly last month.

Kim Yong-sam DLP Confidant Loses in By-Election

SK1206015193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0020 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) won two and lost one of Friday's by-elections, according to the final count Saturday morning. In Myongju-Yangyang, Kangwon Province, a ruling party seat, Democratic Party [DP] candidate Choe Uk-chol defeated DLP candidate Kim Myong-yun 22,898 votes to 19,349, or a margin of 48.8 percent to 41.2 percent.

The two other races, also ruling party seats, were both DLP victories. In Chulwon-Hwachon, Kangwon Province, DLP candidate Yi Yong-sam polled 21,696 votes (60.3 percent) to New Political Reform Party candidate Yi Kyong-hui's 7,664 (21.3 percent), and DP candidate Kim Chol-pae's 6,580 (18.3 percent).

In Yechon, North Kyongsan Province, DLP candidate Pan Hyong-sik won 17,935 (49.2 percent) votes to beat DP candidate An Hui-tae with 11,164 (30.6 percent). The DLP now has 169 seats in parliament and the DP has 96. The defeat of Kim Myong-yun, President Kim Yong-sam's long-time confidant, dealt a blow to the ruling camp as it had planned to retain all three seats.

On the other hand, the opposition party was elated as it was the first election victory for the opposition camp since Kim took office. The Central Election Management Committee reported an average turnout of 68.5 percent for the three elections, with 120,828 of the 176,304 voters voting, against 41.3 percent in the April 23 elections and 19.5 percent in the general elections last year. Myongju-Yangyang registered 68.5 percent, Chulwon-Hwachon 66 percent and Yechon 71.3 percent.

Newspaper Apologizes to Defense Minister

SK1306021493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jun 93 p 3

[Text] The CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS, sued by Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae on libel charges, apologized to the minister yesterday for printing an unfounded story injurious to Kwon. In a correction, published on the front page, the daily also apologized to the Board of Audit and Inspection for attributing the story's source to the board. "We sincerely apologize to Minister Kwon and 13 other former and present senior

military officials who we reported had been placed on an exit ban by the Justice Ministry," it said.

The daily said in Friday editions that 21 former and present military officials, including Kwon, have been banned from leaving the country in connection with the ongoing probe into Yulgok defense improvement project. It said 14 of them were wrongly listed. Among them were Kwon; his predecessor Choe Se-chang; former Army chiefs of Staff Yi Chin-sam and Kim Chin-yong; Rep. Chong Ho-yong; Chon Kyong-hwan, brother of former President Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Chong-ho, ex-chief of naval operation.

Minister Kwon Friday sued CHUNGANG Publisher Yi Pil-kon and editor-in-chief Choe U-sok on libel charges. In the lawsuit filed with the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, the minister said that even though the board did not ask for such a ban, the newspaper reported that he was involved in Yulgok irregularities, damaging his prestige.

Touching on the motive behind Kwon's suing, ministry sources said he may have been supported by the presidential office which has been "angry" about the daily's false report. Asked why is the board not looking into the irregularities of Kwon, who has been deeply involved in the multi-billion defense procurement project, the sources say either the board still needs Kwon to boost its audit on the Yulgok project, or it is not looking deep enough.

At present, seven former Defense Ministry officials and one presidential office official are undergoing exit ban from the country. They include former Defense Ministers Yi Chong-ku and Yi Sang-hun and Kim Chong-hui, former senior presidential secretary for foreign and security affairs.

Former UPP Head Denies Giving Money to Party Leader

SK1006112993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP)—Chong Chu-yong, former head of the United People's Party [UPP], on Thursday denied the allegation that he had given 5 billion won to Yi Chong-chan during the previous presidential election period. At the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, Chong said, "I had at no time promised to give 5 billion won to Yi in return for merger with his New Korea Party." Chong and some of his close aides were sued on charges of illegal electioneering during the election period late last year.

As to the complaint that he had handed out instructions on illegal electioneering to some of his party's local chapters, Chong said he knew nothing about any unlawful campaigns. Chong said that all election campaigns were managed by supreme member Kim Tong-kil and some other top party leaders.

Prosecutor's Office Arrests Hanyang Group Head

SK1206031093 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Jun 93 p 3

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office yesterday arrested Pae Chong-yol, chairman of the Hanyang Business Group, on charges of violating the Labor Standards Law and Industrial Safety and Health Law. The 53-year-old head of the group whose mother company is Hanyang Corp., a once-reputed construction firm, is suspected of having delayed paying wages amounting to 203.8 billion won to his employees. He had allegedly pushed through various construction projects without taking due safety measures, having left 173 workers dead or injured, a spokesman said.

Prosecutors are expected to add charges of violating the Law of Additional Punishment on Specific Economic Crimes for embezzlement, he said. They believe that Pae embezzled a huge amount of company money which he used for the purchase of real estate and stocks worth about 16.6 billion won.

Pae, on a wanted list, voluntarily appeared before the Prosecutor's Office Thursday evening. During an overnight questioning, the business tycoon admitted most of his charges, the spokesman said. He was quoted as stating, "the company suffered a reduction of 140 billion won in total sales last year as the government curtailed the supply of apartments in new cities (such as Pundang and Ilsan) by 20 percent." "As a result, the company could not pay 203.8 billion won in wages on time from March last year to the end of April this year. Of that, 35.8 billion won of overdue wages has still not been cleared," Pae told the prosecutors.

The investigators are also questioning Pae about the sources of money he spent for the purchase of land of about 280,000 pyong (924,000 square meters). Pae's close aide, known as a Yu, will be called in shortly to be interrogated about Pae's alleged speculative investment in real estate.

Businessmen Depart Nation on 'Working Tours'

SK0806043593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT
8 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—Leading industrialists of the country are returning in a rush to working tours abroad as they feel relief at home with the recent thaw in their relations with the new government. Samsung Chairman Yi Kon-hui left on May 28 to visit branch offices in Japan and Europe for consultations on technology introduction for an automobile project.

Daewoo Chairman Kim U-chung left on June 4 to visit Japan, China, the United States, Peru and Venezuela for three weeks to consult on building joint-venture automobile factories and to tour construction sites. Neither of them set return dates. Hanjin Chairman Cho Chung-hun left on Tuesday to attend an international air show in Paris on June 11 and to consult with foreign aviation

officials. Hyundai Chairman Chong Se-yong, Lucky-Goldstar Chairman Ku Pyong-hwae, and Hyosung Chairman Cho Sok-nae leave for the United States this weekend to attend a meeting of the Korea-U.S. Business Council. Hanhwa Chairman Kim Sung-yun left in late April to tour eastern Europe for business consultations.

Customs Toughens Actions Against Drug Smuggling

SK1506042493 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Jun 93 p 9

[Text] The Korean Customs Administration (KCA) declared an all-out war against illegal drug trafficking as narcotics smuggling rose 18-fold last year over 1991. The KCA yesterday hosted a seminar for 80 executives from airlines, shipping and transportation firms and customs clearance agents to alert them about the massive illegal influx of narcotics.

The seminar, to continue through Friday, is designed to establish a government-private information exchange network to detect illegal narcotics smuggling, a KCA official said. The KCA will sign a memorandum of understanding with associations of shippers, customs clearance agents, courier services, airlines and other transportation companies this year in a move to formalize the establishment of a joint information network against narcotics smuggling.

A KCA official said Korea is experiencing a serious rise in the amount of narcotics being smuggled in as the number of addicts in the country has increased. Last year, the KCA seized 63.8 kg of various narcotics, which represents a rise of 900 percent over the previous year.

The total value amounted to 133.3 billion won last year, an 18-fold rise over 1991. But may analysts said the real amount of narcotics trafficking in Korea is several times what the KCA seized last year. The KCA said it will provide rewards to those providing vital information on narcotics trafficking and traffickers.

Finance Minister Views Economic Reform Package

SK0906114693 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Jun 93 p 9

["Full text" of an interview with Finance Minister Hong Chae-hyong on Korea's financial reforms; place and date not given: "Korea To Be Faster Than U.S., Japan in Completing Financial Reform Program"]

[Text] Question: There are views that the financial reform package is conservative in contents and slow in implementation speed. What do you think is the per-hour speed of the reform program?

Answer: The Ministry of Finance [MOF] has made efforts to accelerate the pace of the reform plan to the maximum extent within a framework of not dealing a shock to the economy.

It is unreasonable to categorically conclude whether our reform plan is either conservative or reformative. What is more important is the contents in the reform plan itself and the strong determination to implement the reform programs without delay.

From this perspective, I can say the reform plan is epoch-making because it will set up a framework whereby financial and industrial firms will participate in the financial market where market mechanism and competitive spirit prevail.

Furthermore, Korea will see an emergence of the financial market where participants themselves should assume full responsibility for what they are doing.

In addition, the reform package contains far more concrete and drastic contents that were unthinkable in the past seven Five-Year Economic Plans. I believe our reform plan is faster than those in other foreign countries.

Q: Plans for liberalizing controls on foreign exchange and capital flows are not so specific. Is there any internal and unpublicized deregulation plan for this sector, especially on issues related with foreign financial institutions operating here?

A: The Ministry of Finance sketched out the liberalization plan for foreign exchange and capital flow controls in a rather broad and unspecific way in view of their wide-ranging impact on the monetary policy and foreign exchange rate movements as well as on the economy.

But each year, the MOF will come out with concrete and detailed plans for progressive removal of controls on foreign exchange and capital flows.

Deregulation of remaining restrictions on foreign exchange and capital flows will be made in such a way as to actively assist in overseas operations of Korean firms and financial institutions in keeping with the expansion of Korea's economy and trade volume. As a responsible member of the international community, Korea will positively and actively push for eliminating controls on these sectors.

The MOF will create a fair level playing field so that both domestic and foreign financial institutions will conduct business on an equal footing.

To the maximum extent, the government will boldly eliminate remaining restrictions affecting operations of foreign banks and financial institutions, which include the requirements for providing underlying documentations for forward foreign exchange contracts as well as the maximum amount of foreign currencies they can hold.

Q: About plans for expanding the foreign ownership ceiling of Seoul stocks?

A: Since the market opening last year, foreigners have played a significant role in stabilizing the stock market.

Over the past 17 months, foreigners made a net inflow of 4,214 million dollars in Korea to buy domestic stocks, which breaks down to 2,069 million dollars in 1992 and 2,145 million dollars in January-May this year.

However, foreigners have exhausted only about half of the 10 percent ceiling. Furthermore, only 93 out of 849 issues listed on the Korea Stock Exchange have reached the 10 percent ceiling.

The government plans to expand the ceiling on a step by step basis over the next five years as part of steps to internationalize the capital market. The ceiling increase will be made "a few times" over the next five years.

But the extent and timing of the ceiling expansion will be made public after reviewing trends in financial, foreign exchange and stock markets.

Q: Is there any plan to accelerate the opening of the bond market ahead of schedule?

A: The bond market-opening will be made on a step by step basis over the next five years. But in view of the wide-ranging repercussion the opening will have on the economy, we must leave no stone unturned to minimize the side-effects.

A detailed year-by-year timetable will be made public late this month. But the MOF is considering an option to open to foreigners initially bonds of which issuing rates are on a similar level to international interest rates. An indirect opening, especially through on-and off-shore funds, will take place before foreigners can make a direct purchase of bonds.

In addition, the government is planning to establish an institutional mechanism to minimize negative effects the bond market-opening will have on the economy as wide gap exists between domestic and offshore interest rates (domestic interest rates are three times as high as off-shore rates).

If an effective mechanism (to neutralize the wide interest rate gap between home and abroad) is established, the government is in a position to accelerate the opening pace of the bond market.

Q: The ruling camp was said to be planning to revise the Bank of Korea law to permit the MOF to take over the supervisory unit (the Office of Bank Supervision) of the central bank. In return, it was said that the governor of the Bank of Korea will replace the finance minister to become the head of the central bank's policy-setting Monetary Board. What is your view?

A: It is a personal view of Rep. So Sang-mok, not official view of the ruling party. I think the possibility of revising the Bank of Korea law will be considered on a medium- and long-term basis after both sides cemented a mutually cooperative spirit, reviewing the nation's macroeconomic situations and foreign practices.

Q: Is there any possibility that the reform plan will be rescheduled?

A: The published reform plan is not only a commitment to the people but also to the international community. The reform plan, including the market-opening program, will be implemented on schedule without fail. It is my goal to implement it on or ahead of schedule if conditions warrant.

However, plans are plans. All plans are subject to change if an uncontrollable situation takes place but at this stage, I have not yet thought of the possibility that the reform plans will be delayed.

Q: Do you think that foreign government officials and financiers have misconception or biased view over Korea's financial market and practices?

A: Sometimes foreign governments and financial institutions appear to have misunderstood Korea's financial system and practices. The MOF has made efforts to help them better understand background on the development of our financial market and true reality of our situation through mutual dialogues.

I believe, our five-year financial reform plan, together with the third-stage financial liberalization and market-opening program, which will be unveiled this month, will clear away the lingering foreign misconception or reservations about Korea's will to internationalize and open the domestic financial market.

Q: What preparations should the MOF do before Korea joins the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD]?

A: Around 1996, Korea will join the OECD. The MOF will carefully review the OECD code on deregulating capital flows and invisible transactions, which is the most important obligation for OECD members, when it pushes for liberalizing Korea's restrictions on foreign exchange and capital flows.

The MOF will, however, reserve the right to delay accommodating part of the OECD recommendation to remove foreign exchange and capital controls.

In addition, the MOF will participate in the OECD subcommittees, including those on capital flows and international investment, as observers. The MOF will accumulate information and experience through additional dispatching of government officials to the OECD to prepare for Korea's ultimate joining in the Western well-to-do countries club as a full member around 1996.

Q: There are views that the Korea-U.S. Financial Policy Talks should be terminated as Korea has unveiled the financial reform plan. What's your view?

A: Industrialized countries have shown a keen interest in the domestic financial market as Korea—the world's

15th largest economy with the tenth largest annual trade volume, accounts for a growing share of the global economy.

I think Korea should actively seek ways of settling potential conflicts on financial issues with its trading partners through positive dialogues when foreign countries seek exchange of opinions. The Korea-U.S. Financial Policy Talks (FPT) should be understood from this perspective.

However, on a long-term basis, Korea wants a multilateral negotiation in such forums as Uruguay Round or OECD, rather than bilateral negotiation with a specific country, on financial issues. Such a multilateral negotiation has been made in the trade sector.

Q: What were the most difficult issues when the MOF was formulating the reform plan?

A: The most difficult issues were those related with financial liberalization, adjustment of business boundaries among financial institutions and changing the ownership structure of financial companies.

The most serious constraint in formulating the financial liberalization sector was the reduction of preferential policy-based loans and the improvement of the credit control system over Korean conglomerates.

The MOF alone could not solve the two issues, of which improvement depends, to a significant extent, on fiscal condition, economic conditions and cooperation from the other economic ministries. Under such a difficult situation, the MOF formulated the most reformative and practical program.

In the adjustment of business boundaries, the MOF tried to develop a unique Korean model, which can harmonize history, practices and patterns of the domestic financial system with the global trend. The MOF decided not to adopt either the "specialized banking system or the universal banking system."

The adjustment of business boundaries was made from the perspective of the financial market or its function, rather than from that of financial institutions, in order to minimize conflicts of interest among financial companies.

In improving the ownership structure, the MOF also sought to prevent industrial conglomerates from abusing their financial subsidiaries as their private safe and to ease economic concentration in the hands of a few conglomerates.

At the same time, consideration was also taken to raise degree of managerial efficiency by fostering financial institutions which have real owners.

Army Engineering Unit Departs for Somalia by Ship

*SK1506015593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, June 15 (YONHAP)—A 250-man contingent of South Korean Army engineering and construction personnel left for Somalia on Tuesday aboard a Panamanian-registered ship as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations for the war-stricken African country. The personnel boarded the 16,000-ton evermore after attending a brief ceremony

for them at the pier 8 of the port with Pusan Mayor Chong Mun-hwa, their unit commander and families.

They are taking 120 pieces of construction equipment. In the ceremony, the unit commander stressed that he felt proud to see Korea participate in an international Peacekeeping Operation as a U.N. member and urged them to make a safe return home after accomplishing the "Restore Hope" operation. The personnel in seven areas are expected to do such jobs as construction of anti-air raid facilities, development of water supply and drainage systems, and repair of road, airport and bridges.

Burma**Khin Nyunt: Defense Services Want Secure Future***BK1506114593 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of a special refresher training course no. 1 for basic education middle and high school teachers was opened at 0845 today at the Central Institute of Public Services training hall in Hlegu Township. Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the Myanmar [Burma] Education Committee and secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], attended and delivered an address. [passage omitted]

Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt explained that today was an auspicious and historic day for the Myanmar education world because of the opening of the first special refresher course for middle and high school teachers. He said of the special refresher training courses sponsored by the state, that they mark a new kind of training for the education sector and education department personnel should consider today as momentous. Continuing, Khin Nyunt said when the SLORC took over the responsibilities of the nation, while priority was given to improving the deteriorating security and rule of law situation, the reconstruction of factories, mills, and other destruction caused by unscrupulous persons was also carried out. He next explained that the machinery of administration was reformed, and transportation, production, economy, and other development activities were carried out with increased momentum resulting in improvements plain for all to see. He noted that although the physical damage can be repaired quickly, the temporary basic psychological damage is being restored slowly even up to this day. [passage omitted]

Continuing, Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt said he would like to take this opportunity to speak briefly about the defense services. He said everybody knows the Myanmar defense services came into being during the era of colonialist and fascist revolutions. [passage omitted] He said that in the past, every time the power of the nation was on the brink of falling into the hands of neocolonialists, the defense services have always prevented that and safeguarded the nation. He noted it is evident that the destructive forces are trying to dismember the defense services because they are of the opinion that a disabled defense service will not be able to intervene and prevent the country from falling into the hands of neocolonialists in the future.

Khin Nyunt next defined the present-day situation as a political tug-of-war between the destructive neocolonialists, who want to diminish the role of the defense services, and the constructive forces, who want the defense services to participate in the leading role in future national politics. He said the defense services have given their blood and sweat many times in redeeming the country from harmful situations, such as losing its sovereignty, and rebuilding the country from

scratch. He noted that the defense services have come to the conclusion that assurances are needed for the future of the country in order to prevent developments from deteriorating along the way, like the saying—deer being eaten by tigers just as they are being born. Continuing, Khin Nyunt explained this was the reason why the objective—the defense services' participation in a leading role in national politics in the future—was included as one of six National Convention objectives at the National Convention where delegates are holding discussions to arrive at the basic principles for drafting a new constitution. [passage omitted]

The opening ceremony concluded at 0920. The refresher training course is being attended by 1,500 teachers from various states and divisions and the course will take four weeks.

After the opening ceremony, SLORC secretary-1 Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, ministers, and his accompanying party cordially joined the trainees for lunch at the mess hall and left the Central Institute of Public Services at 1030.

173 Refugees Repatriated From Bangladesh 14 Jun*BK1406152093 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[All figures as heard]

[Text] In accordance between with the coordinated agreement reached between the two countries on the repatriation of those who illegally left Myanmar [Burma] for Bangladesh, a delegation led by Mr. (Moshiwa Anan) and Mr. Jahurul Islam, camp officials from the country on the other side [Bangladesh], transferred 173 returnees—82 males and 91 females—from 40 households to our Kayinchaung reception center at 1035 on 10 June 1993. The returnees were brought in by four motorboats.

Since the repatriation began on 22 September 1992, a total of 26,684 persons who left the country illegally—13,401 males and 13,643 females—from 5,951 households had been accepted through 10 June.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**Malaysia****Navy Official Advocates Joint Fight Against Piracy***BK1206060893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT
12 Jun 93*

[Text] Johor Bahru, Malaysia, June 12 (AFP)—Hong Kong and China should cast aside political differences and form a maritime pact with the Philippines to combat rising piracy off their waters, a top Malaysian navy official said Saturday. The three places should emulate the joint maritime patrols by Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Jakarta which have succeeded in banishing pirates

from the Strait of Malacca, said Hashim Tuan Mohamed, an admiral and senior official in the National Security Council.

The narrow but vital waterway separating peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra island of Indonesia was until recently a hotbed of piracy. Recent reports showed the threat had shifted to the triangle formed by the Hong Kong, China's southern Hainan island and the Philippines' Luzon islands, marine officials said.

"Curbing illegal activities at sea to ensure safe navigation is a responsibility of all nations. You have to cooperate, irrespective of ideologies," Hashim told AFP on the eve of the biggest-ever joint Malaysia-Indonesia patrol of the strait.

Hashim is leading the Malaysian delegation to the 10-day patrol that will involve some 280 enforcers and 10 naval vessels, and be coordinated by the maritime office in this capital city of Malaysia's southern Johore state.

The operation is being conducted by the Maritime Operation Planning team, formed last year by Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta for intensive surveillance of the strait. It supplements earlier patrol arrangements among the strait's three littoral states, the other being Singapore.

Hashim said since July last year there had been no reports of any pirate attacks in the strait. In contrast, there had been a dramatic surge in the number of such attacks on ships in the seas off Hong Kong, China and the Philippines. Fifteen attacks have been reported in the triangle this year, compared with three between September and end of last year, the London-based International Maritime Bureau (IMB)'s regional piracy centre in Kuala Lumpur said last month.

"To me, that's a sign that we are doing it right," said Hashim.

Hashim said Hong Kong, China and the Philippines might not consider the present looting in their waters alarming, but they should realise the dangers posed by such attacks to navigation.

"For years now pirates in East Asia have been little more than unprofessional, disorganised, local petty thieves contented with robbing their victims of golds and watches rather than hijacking an entire ship and its cargo," he said. "But the worrying thing is their attacks have killed innocent people and could cause collision between ships," he warned.

Hashim proposed China and Hong Kong could start by forming bilateral pacts with Manila to patrol their territorial waters and exchange data on their findings.

"There is no need for one side to cross into another's territory. That involves sovereignty and is touchy," Hashim said.

Government 'Concerned' Over Arms Smuggling

BK1506105793 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES
in English 13 Jun 93 p 8

[Text] Pontian, Sat—The Government is concerned over evidence that there is an increase in firearms from former communist countries being smuggled into the country and used by criminals.

Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob said today the authorities had discovered that rifles and handguns made in the former Communist bloc countries had turned up in the country. He said these weapons were believed to have been smuggled into the country by fishermen using small boats.

Megat Junid, however, would not disclose the number of such weapons seized but said the collapse of the communist bloc and the end of several wars in the region had brought about a surplus of weapons.

"We are concerned that these arms are being sold to criminals who use them to commit dangerous crimes like armed robberies," he said after launching the Johor Pemadam [Drug Rehabilitation Center] Family Day celebration here.

Megat Junid said the authorities had been alerted to the potential threat of such smuggling activities and would step up enforcement. He said the police were also concerned over the increasing use of foreign professional killers in the country. He said murders committed by these "contract killers" were on the rise but still not widespread.

"Certain people prefer to use foreign hired killers because these professionals usually return to their country and escape detection without any visible link to the people who hired them," he said. "This is a worrying trend but we are taking steps to overcome it," he said.

Megat Junid said one of the steps taken to curb the problem was the agreement reached with Thailand on the exchange of information on criminals operating in both countries.

Armed Forces Chief: Johor New Naval Base Site

BK1506113093 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES
in English 13 Jun 93 p 2

[Text] Singapore, Sat—The Royal Malaysian Navy [RMN] base in Woodlands, which will be closed by the end of 1997, will be relocated to Johor, Armed Forces Chief General Tan Sri Abdul Rahman Abdul Hamid said today.

Two or three locations, which he declined to specify, had been identified. The sites were selected for their size and strategic importance.

"Studies on these sites are being carried out and a decision will be made by December," Abdul Rahman

told reporters after the passing-out parade of 352 recruits at the RMN base in Woodlands here.

He said the decision to choose the site would take some time as the government had to study the costs and obtain State Government approval.

The decision to close down the 71 ha [hectare] base, which was built by the British Admiralty in 1951 and which the RMN had been occupying since 1952, was made after the Singapore Government proposed increasing the rental to RM [Malaysian ringgit] 9.928 million (S\$6.152 million [Singapore dollars]) annually in 1991.

The RMN has only paid an annual rent of RM400,000 since 1958.

The payment of this rent was exempted when Singapore joined Malaysia in 1963 and was reimposed in 1965 after the Republic pulled out of the federation.

After negotiations, the Singapore Government agreed to a 20 per cent discount and Malaysia has to pay RM7.350 million (S\$4.9 million) a year for the base for the next five years from 1993.

On the proposal for joint military-police operations to curb illegal logging, Abdul Rahman said a new law providing for this would be approved by the end of this month.

"It is a matter of legislation now," he said.

Abdul Rahman declined to comment when asked if there had been a request by the United Nations or the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) for Malaysia to send troops to Bosnia.

Government Approves Construction of Power Plants

BK1506104593 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jun 93 p 3

[Text] Penang, Sat—The Economic Planning Unit has approved applications by two consortiums of several local companies to build two power stations capable of producing 350 megawatts each.

Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Minister Datuk Sri Samy Vellu said the construction of the two power stations by the consortiums would solve the country's power problems until the end of next year. However, he declined to name the consortiums nor the names of the companies.

"What is important is that the country will have adequate power supply at least until the end of next year."

Samy Vellu was speaking to reporters at the centenary celebration of the coming of Swami Vivekanda to Penang, held at the Esplanade here today. Also present at the function was Chief Minister Dr. Koh Tsu Koon.

Construction of the power plants would begin immediately and they were expected to be ready next year, he added.

In addition Samy Vellu said, Tenaga Nasional Berhad [National Electricity Corporation] would get power supply from other independent power producers. YTL will be producing 1,170 megawatts of electricity, while Sikap, which will also be signing a power purchasing agreement with Tenaga Nasional next week as Independent Power Producers [IPP], is also expected to produce the same wattage. Tenaga Nasional is expected to generate another 900 megawatts of electricity of which 690 megawatts will be produced by the end of the year, said Samy Vellu.

Provisions had been made to produce an additional 30 per cent as spinning reserves.

Samy Vellu said his ministry was still receiving IPP from several companies as well as Associate Power Producers (APP) applications from State Governments. However, he said, the ministry would not accept any application for the time being as existing projects were adequate and would be able to meet the power needs of the country.

"We do not want corporations to simply build power stations for fear that they will not be profitable."

Cambodia

'U.N. Officials': Chakkrapong Flees to Vietnam

BK1506044893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0422 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Svay Rieng, Cambodia, June 15 (AFP)—The leader of the Cambodia's eastern secessionist movement, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong fled to Vietnam on Tuesday after Phnom Penh authorities informed him that he could not carry on his campaign, U.N. officials here said. Prince Chakkrapong had announced that seven Cambodian provinces were seceding from the rest of the country to protest the results of the U.N. election, which gave the opposition royalist party FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] the victory over the government.

The prince left Cambodia via the CV4 checkpoint, but it was unclear whether Vietnamese authorities have admitted him on the other side, U.N. officials said. He fled with Generals Sin Song and Bou Thang, who joined him in the secessionist movement. "They (Phnom Penh authorities) wanted Chakkrapong and Sin Son to go back to Phnom Penh, but they didn't dare. They thought that they might be arrested," said a U.N. official who did not want to be identified.

Further on Flight

*BK1506060793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0551 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Svay Rieng, Cambodia, June 15 (AFP)—The secessionist movement in Cambodia's eastern provinces to oppose the results of U.N.-run elections ended Tuesday as its leader Prince Norodom Chakkrapong fled to Vietnam with his supporters, U.N. officials here said. The prince fled with Generals Bou Thang and Sin Song and 20 armed guards after a representative of Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived in the province with word that Svay Rieng—the cradle of the movement—was again part of Cambodia, the officials said.

Prince Chakkrapong had declared here Saturday [12 June] that the seven provinces east of the Mekong River were an autonomous zone and ordered U.N. personnel out. The ferry across the river refused to take U.N. vehicles, and soldiers fired on U.N. helicopters that tried to land. [passage omitted]

The representative of Hun Sen, deputy Phnom Penh mayor Hok Landy, met with the provincial heads of the armed forces, police and district chiefs to inform them that the secessionist movement was over.

"They all agreed to stop their aggression against UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and all political parties," according to the UNTAC situation report seen here.

Prince Chakkrapong had also ordered out all FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) members, and threatened them with death.

Police and military officials who had massed in the provincial capital after forcing U.N. civilian police out of their district posts on Friday were instructed to return to their positions, the report said.

Hok Landy also asked the People's Committee of Svay Rieng to make an official declaration that the province was again part of Cambodia, the UNTAC report said.

The governors of Svay Rieng and neighboring Prey Veng have disappeared, and their whereabouts were unknown, the U.N. officials said.

"We are all greatly relieved after spending four terrible days and nights, but we remain cautious," UNTAC provincial director Heinrich Pichler said. "We hope to move the civilian police back to their districts after a few days."

On Monday, Kompong Cham officially declared it was no longer part of the secessionist zone after Hun Sen went by boat to meet the governor, his brother Hun Nheng. A senior U.N. official told AFP the dissolution of the zone was due to UNTAC pressure on Hun Sen and a softening of the stance of Prince Ranariddh, who had reversed his previous position and said Monday he

would allow Hun Sen to take up a ministerial post in the new government. He had previously refused to sit with both Hun Sen and Prince Chakkrapong.

UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi had written to Hun Sen on Saturday telling him the secessionist zone violated international law and seeking an urgent explanation of his plans to deal with lawlessness.

KYODO Reports Departure

*OW1506062693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 15 KYODO—Cambodian dissident leader Prince Norodom Chakkrapong fled to Vietnam on Tuesday from one of the provinces he declared autonomous, a UN military spokesman said.

UN military observers spotted Chakkrapong, son of head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in a convoy of 20 vehicles which crossed Cambodia's border with Vietnam from the southeastern province of Svay Rieng around 6:30 a.m., spokesman Lt. Col. John Weiland said.

Last Saturday, Chakkrapong, a former deputy prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, proclaimed an "autonomous zone" in seven eastern provinces to protest the results of last month's national election.

The government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP) lost the poll narrowly to the royalist FUNCINPEC party led by another Sihanouk son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the estranged half-brother of Chakkrapong.

Sihanouk Opens Assembly's First Session 14 Jun

*BK1406151593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
14 Jun 93*

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, at the opening of the first session of the Constituent Assembly in Phnom Penh on the morning of 14 June—recorded]

[Text] My beloved and highly respected Samdech [title Sihanouk gave to Son Sann when he was in power] Son Sann, prince, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to welcome and praise with warmest affection and consideration the samdech and all the 120 noble members of the Cambodian Constituent Assembly, which has just been born from the 23-28 May general election. The recent election was carried out by the Cambodian people—who are the masters of the land—with the very generous and precious assistance of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC, under the great and fine leadership of His Excellency Yasushi Akashi. Both the election and today's solemn ceremony to confer a role on the Constituent Assembly, our Cambodia's national assembly, are historic events to inaugurate a new era, namely an era of multiparty liberal democracy, free market economy, and with all rights and freedoms

for every Cambodian citizen as stated in the UN Charter, the universal declaration of human rights, and in various international treaties dealing with the rights of men, women, and children.

My highly respected and beloved Samdech, prince, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

The people, who are the masters of Cambodia, have elected you as their representatives, and in the very near future, you will also become our nation's leaders. The people request that you strive to achieve peace through national reconciliation, national unity, and through a general and definitive cease-fire in our entire Cambodian motherland.

The people, who are the masters of Cambodia, persistently ask that you transform our Cambodia into a country with a genuine liberal democratic regime. [applause]

The people, who are the masters of Cambodia, do not want an anarchic regime with no social order; a dictatorial regime with a single power-holder; or a regime violating human rights at will.

The people, who are the masters of Cambodia, request that you give absolute priority to providing assistance and to restoring and improving the living standards of poor people and peasants, who make up over 80 percent of the entire Cambodian population. [applause]

The people, who are the masters of Cambodia, request that you revive agriculture, which prospered in the 1950's and 1960's, through reforestation—a process which has been reversed in the depletion of the forests by about 30 percent in the past few years. The people also ask that you persistently implement a water policy for agriculture. [applause]

The people, who are the masters of Cambodia, request that you strive to find all means to definitively end banditry and theft of our cultural heritage at Angkor and strive to save and restore all the temples at Angkor to their past glory. [applause]

The people, who are the masters of Cambodia, request that you find all kinds of measures to provide a constantly improving and modern education to our Cambodian youths so that they can build a bright and glorious future for our Cambodian motherland. [applause]

Finally, the people, who are the masters of Cambodia, ask that you restore to Cambodia full independence and complete neutrality along with the territorial integrity and land and maritime borders that existed up until 1969. [applause]

To end, I would like to make a most solemn appeal to all the parties that are responsible for the nation and the motherland. Please restore to our sacred Cambodia national unity, political unity, and administrative unity. In other words, these parties should immediately stop the secession within Cambodia and restore peace to our

respected and beloved people. No one has the right to destroy this peace. [applause]

Highly respected and beloved Samdech, prince, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen of the Samdech Euv [Sihanouk's popular title]: I would like to wish you success in carrying out the lofty and patriotic, but difficult, current mission. May the power of the triple jewel bless our revered and beloved nation and all of you. May you enjoy longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment. [applause]

Sihanouk Proposes Meetings With Assembly Members

*BK1406164493 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
14 Jun 93*

["Talk" by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, with assembly members at the Constituent Assembly following the opening of the first session in Phnom Penh on the morning of 14 June—recorded, with Sihanouk speaking in Cambodian, then translating into English, passage by passage; translated from the Cambodian]

[Excerpt] Beloved excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Please allow me, apart from the agenda we have fulfilled, to express my cordial and fraternal sentiments as a family member.

First of all, I would like to express my very heartfelt and happy sentiments at having presided over the solemn inauguration of this historic first session of our Constituent Assembly. I have in the past opened Constituent Assemblies since (?1967). At times, in some periods, I was away from you, children; however, I have proved to be quite tenacious in my life. So, in my 72d year, I am fortunate to see you, children, again in this Constituent Assembly. I therefore would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to excellencies, gentlemen, samdech, and all the ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly accorded me a very warm reception reflecting fine affection and trust in me on this occasion. I express my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Furthermore, the respected and beloved samdech [Son Sann], excellencies, ladies and gentlemen have shown me affection and trust. I do not consider this as a basis to hold power or to be in charge of state authority or the government. I would like to take this good opportunity you have given me today by expressing your affection and trust in me to ask you to do the following.

Today is an auspicious day, a day of great victory for our entire nation, all 8 or 9 million people inside and outside the country, who should be very proud. I would therefore like to ask that you kindly consider this a great day and transform it into one making our Cambodia and our Cambodian nation glorious, linking it to the Angkor

period again [applause], and not into a day when we are split and at the start of decline or even the death of our nation in the future.

We should make this day a day on which we decide to respect the will of our people and nation. We unite under sacred conditions and we will make our nation very proud. We will mark this day in history for our children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren as the day when our Cambodia comes back to life and rises again as an independent Cambodia with territorial integrity, national unity, and glory worthy of its Angkorean past.

Secondly, I would like to ask that you kindly allow me to make the following proposal, since you have kindly considered me as prince father. I propose that if you have time, today or tomorrow, in the morning—I ask for morning because in the afternoon I do not feel well, now that I am old—if you need me, please go to the Tevea Vinichai throne hall, where there are proper chairs for you, worthy of your position as people's deputies, which is a high position.

Please go to the Tevea Vinichai hall when you have decided that you can do so. It is not just a one-off visit; it can be two or three visits, and so on. It is alright. You are invited. What for? This is for us to talk as family members. If there are issues that could cause a breakup, or problems that we cannot yet solve, and in particular I mean the issues concerning the partition of Cambodia into two or three parts and the resulting insecurity—these issues we have to solve urgently. Thus, we should not think about the election, about who is winning or who is losing. The other day, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, after the meeting at the Chan pavilion, said that we should not discuss who is the winner or loser; we should put this aside. There are more urgent issues, that is, the issue of insecurity. We could have a war among Cambodians. There is also the issue of partitioning our country into two or three parts. We should discuss these major issues. This will be off the record; there will be no reporters. But we will discuss this in the Tevea Vinichai hall, in front of the throne with angels as witnesses.

I am sorry. [chuckles] This place is appropriate for your honor. You might say that the prince father is a bit clever, using angels as witnesses. Well, we Cambodians do believe in bad and good deeds, in Buddhism, the triple jewel, and angels. The angels reside there. They will be our witnesses, if we are genuine patriots. If we all love the nation, there should be no obstacle preventing us from being reconciled. If we are really patriotic, if we put our nation's supreme interest above our party's interest, and above our personal interest, we can solve problems, whatever they may be. This is not just for the good name of our Cambodian nation and people but also for your own names as members of the big organization, the National Assembly. It will be a prestigious thing for you. Your party too will be honored and their good names will last in future generations.

Therefore, if you do not object, I welcome you any time, from 0800 or 0900 tomorrow. Today is also alright, but not in the afternoon. I will welcome you. And if today is not possible, tomorrow will do, from 0800 onward. I would be very glad if all our three parties—by our I mean the three parties, since I am the father [chuckles], namely FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]; the State of Cambodia's party, the Cambodian People's Party; and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party. There is also MOULINAKA, isn't there? There is one member from that party.

So, please do come and we will hold fraternal talks. It looks good and could provide very good results for our nation and people, who at times are discouraged because we are divided and split. The people could be optimistic again. I thank you in advance if you kindly do this. [applause] [passage omitted including unmonitored portion]

Proposes 'Interim' Government

*BK1506091093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT
15 Jun 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 15 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in a letter to the United Nations that the leaders of the Cambodian parties have asked him to try again to form a coalition government, according to a copy released Tuesday by the Royal Palace. While saying that he has no desire any more to resurrect his announcement of June 3—a new national government of Cambodia making the head of the Phnom Penh government and the opposition FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party his deputy co-premiers—he said the party leaders had insisted.

Prince Sihanouk was careful to make a distinction between an "interim" government and his previous attempt, which was met with a cold reception from the United Nations and opposition from Washington. The previous announcement was not called an interim government. The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) spokesman, however, urged him in a statement last week to try to resurrect an "interim joint administration" to ease the transitional period until the newly elected members of the assembly can form a government.

"I don't want to preside over a kind of NGC [National Government of Cambodia] or 'interim joint administration,' but the heads of the three parties, FUNCINPEC, Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP), the core of the Constituent Assembly, have united for the greater good of the Cambodian nation and insisted heavily that the National Interim Government of Cambodia be formed under my care," he said in the letter to UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi.

He said the government could possibly be put into place "in conformity with recent 'advice' given by the United Nations concerning the utility of constituting an 'interim joint administration.'"

U.N. officials said talks between FUNCINPEC and the Phnom Penh government to form a coalition were continuing.

Prince Sihanouk said in a separate statement that the Khmer Rouge had asked him to set up a coalition government including them. But he said the Phnom Penh authorities, including Prince Norodom Chakrapong and his secessionist movement, agreed to a government split 45 percent FUNCINPEC, 45 percent Phnom Penh government, and 10 percent BLDP, without the Khmer Rouge.

FUNCINPEC members, however, wanted him to take into account FUNCINPEC's victory in the U.N.-run election and accord most of the ministerial portfolios to the royalist party in order to avoid equal status for the two parties in the coalition, Prince Sihanouk said.

"My affectionate relations with (the Phnom Penh government) are comparable to my affectionate relations with the Khmer Rouge in the sense that they 'love me' and 'respect me' but do not listen to me very much," he said.

Hun Sen Discusses Poll Fraud, Coalition

*BK1306062093 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
11 Jun 93*

["Statement to compatriots by His Excellency Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia Council of Ministers and member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia;" place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] My respects to the Buddhist clergy; respected and beloved compatriots: For many days you have been waiting for me to speak out, and yesterday you heard the statement I made during the meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC]. Today I am honored to make the following statement to all venerable monks and all respected compatriots:

First, I would like to apologize to the compatriots for having committed a big mistake toward the nation and people. This mistake came from my full confidence in UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], and by exploiting our confidence UNTAC has committed acts that have brought a new tragedy to the Cambodian people, that is, the irregularities in the election. The cause of my being deceived was my desire for peace, national reconciliation, and national reconstruction following a protracted war.

All venerable monks and compatriots must know that for more than five years I have gone to every corner of the world to negotiate in search of a peaceful solution for

Cambodia, a political solution that would lead to an election. However, I never expected that this election would proceed with a big conspiracy seriously affecting the will and desire of the people. I have learned from well-informed sources that the venerable monks, grandfathers, grandmothers, and all other compatriots of both sexes, including those who did not vote for the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], have also expressed indignation on my behalf as well as pity and sympathy for me. I would like to thank you for your good hearts, for they are full of fairness and truth worthy of true Buddhists.

Personally, I suffered tremendously in the past. But never before have I suffered as I do now because this is a suffering from injustice and this injustice is directed not only to the CPP or myself alone, but it affects millions of people and almost all political parties that took part in the election. Therefore, the magnitude of the suffering is enormous. I suffered more from this than I did when the surgeon took out one of my eyes and when I had to undergo five operations to extract bullets from my body. The suffering then was not even half as bad as the suffering I felt when I tried my best and still could not protect my compatriots from this injustice. This is a monstrous suffering in my life. Many compatriots have also expressed indignation on my behalf because although the election results have not yet been announced and many protests have been held by the CPP and other political parties, some people have called for my removal and have attempted to put me on trial. Acts of revenge have begun in Cambodia in line with the saying "The fish eats the ants when the tide is high and the ants eat the fish when the tide is low." What wrong have I done to receive such unjust treatment?

I understand that the compatriots surely know what I have done for peace and national reconciliation. Foreigners, even those who used to oppose the CPP and me personally, have said that without Hun Sen the Paris Accord would never have become a reality. And without me, perhaps, for the same reason that the Khmer Rouge refused to take part in the election, the CPP would also not have taken part in it. It was because I worked hard to explain to the compatriots, to the party members, and to the Armed Forces, asking them to observe restraint, to avoid turning the accord into a hostage of the Khmer Rouge, and to proceed with the accord to the end via the election. Yet I have become a victim. And this is a sign showing that a vendetta is going to take place in Cambodia.

I know very well that the compatriots surely regret this incident, cannot believe that it would happen, and find yourselves indignant on my behalf. I would like to promise to all that I am not running away. If anyone wants to do anything to me, I am ready to die and let him do whatever he wants in order to show to the world how fair Cambodia can be and how those who claim to be adhering to democracy, those who claim to be fair-minded are dealing with fairness. If they dare retaliate against me, then what would they do to my subordinates?

Nonetheless, I firmly believe that justice will always prevail sooner or later.

On this occasion, as an aide-memoir for you, venerable monks and compatriots, to continue making up your mind I would like to raise some issues concerning implementation of the accord, especially those relating to the electoral process. The key to settling the Cambodian problem is the election. This election bears two complimentary elements for it to be called a free and fair election. One of them is its freeness: The election must be free. The other is its correctness: The election must be fair.

On 29 May during the SNC meeting I detected and became increasingly suspicious of the injustice. I do not know why the big powers, why the UNTAC chief, required that the political parties announce recognition of the election results even before the votes were counted. Why? This is a point that the compatriots should take into consideration. Moreover, the results of the election were even predictable. Because of successive complaints by the CPP, during the 29 May SNC meeting I raised two aspects. First, as far as its freeness is concerned, the election was free. I recognized that the election proceeded without coercion, without threats and the people could cast their ballots in accordance with their wishes.

However, concerning the technical aspect, the implementation aspect relating to its fairness, I clearly said: As far as the technical, implementation aspect of the election is concerned, the CPP has sent one note after another to UNTAC leaders. I do not understand why UNTAC radio and some foreign newspapers instead asserted that the CPP protested only after it had found that it was winning few votes. This is another injustice toward the CPP. It has allowed us to see the existence of a massive political conspiracy aimed at undermining the fairness of the election and the use of political leverage to put pressure on law and justice.

There certainly was a free aspect of the election in Cambodia, for the people could carry out the polling without coercion or threats. Each voter could vote for a political party of his preference.

Concerning the fair aspect of the election, which is an important definition of justice, it was nonexistent. In connection with this matter, we should have the courage to make a fair assessment, to speak out about the truth. At least that would constitute a historic footnote for the Cambodian people and the international community to get a better understanding of UNTAC's election in Cambodia. This question is very important because we should at least not let history be misconstrued in the future. As you know, the Cambodian people have always regarded as free, correct, and fair the 1955 and subsequent elections before the recent one whereas some foreign historians have criticized His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, describing them as sham elections or acts of dictatorship. Therefore, this

time we can say, on the one hand, that the recent election was held for the sake of ending the war and realizing national reconciliation and, on the other, it can be considered a historic footnote for Cambodia. As a result, we need to engage in a thorough examination and research in order to confirm its fairness.

Now, I would like to tell you when and where the problems took place. This is because those who intended to sabotage the fairness of the election have claimed that the CPP protested only after it had become aware that it was winning few votes. I would like to inform you that the problem did not start after the election. It started like this:

The SNC together with UNTAC adopted an electoral law which went into effect in August 1992. On 25 March 1993 Mr. Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general, enacted Amendment No. 6 to the electoral law by scrapping Subarticle 12, Chapter 3, which dealt with the agents of political parties.

What did Subarticle 12 of Chapter 3 deal with? It dealt with the right of the party agents to ensure the safety of the ballot boxes. The provision stipulated that all political parties are entitled to place the seals of their registration or any identification marks on a ballot box to guarantee that the ballot box is not tampered with or that no extra ballot papers are added to it.

In scrapping Subarticle 12, Chapter 3, from the electoral law, His Excellency Mr. Akashi did not consult with the SNC as required by the Paris Accord. This was a fraud committed by the head of UNTAC. I do not know who forced him to apply his signature; he is a good man. I do not know why he signed this amendment without consulting with the SNC. This in itself is a fraud. Scrapping this provision generated much concern among the political parties, and particularly within the CPP. In order to cope with this concern, like other CPP officials, I lodged one complaint after another with UNTAC's chief electoral officer and even with the head of UNTAC himself. We demanded in our protests that party agents be given the right to guard the ballot boxes along with UNTAC. Our protests stretched from one end to the other.

At the beginning of April, on 17 April to be exact, I sent a letter to Mr. Yasushi Akashi impressing upon him that it would be unacceptable to us if we were allowed to be present only during the day and we were not to know where the ballot boxes would be kept and what would happen to them at night. Mr. Akashi answered that he did not agree with me. His Excellency Chea Sim sent another letter informing Mr. Akashi that we would not take part in the election. Unfortunately, this request, too, was rejected.

Like other party officials, I became increasingly wary as to why UNTAC was opposed to the presence of party agents who asked only for joint guard duty to ensure that the ballot boxes would not be tampered with. Why? This was the sign of concern for the CPP.

On 16 May, I met with the diplomatic corps accredited to the SNC. At that time, I begged the ambassadors to talk to UNTAC because that provision was vital to the election. I then stressed to them that even if I won the election, if the CPP won the election, the CPP would not be happy to accept the outcome because other parties would use the reason that they were not present and did not know where the ballot boxes were kept as an argument to protest the election results. I even jokingly told them that I was Chenko, the Russian football player of the former Soviet Union who had scored 99 goals and was looking for a chance to score his 100th goal to be entitled to join a club. On a penalty kick, a chance for him to score his 100th goal, Chenko, however, refused to score because he believed the referee had made a wrong call. So, I made the joke that I would not accept such an outcome even if the CPP won. What I needed was fairness. The ambassador of the Russian Federation replied that he would not allow Mr. Hun Sen to become another Chenko.

The ambassadors accepted and said my request was reasonable and that it would create no obstacle. It would only be a confidence-building measure. The French ambassador and the British ambassador made many efforts in their core group capacity. At the 20 May SNC meeting, the British ambassador told [Foreign Minister] Hor Namhong this: Your proposal concerning guarding the ballot boxes has already been forwarded to Mr. Akashi. Maybe there will be a positive response.

After no answer was received, on the evening of 20 May I headed a delegation to see His Excellency Yasushi Akashi at UNTAC headquarters in Vat Phnum. I then clearly said to Mr. Akashi: We have reached a point where I can affirm to you that the CPP will not take part in the election if our demand for trust, which may also be the demand of all other political parties, is not met.

I also told Mr. Akashi that I would announce at 1130 on 22 May that the CPP would not join the election. I presented him with several options on that occasion: Either you allow us to guard the ballot boxes with you or you introduce another amendment by reintroducing Subarticle 12 of Chapter 3 dealing with the right of political parties to place their identification marks on sealed ballot boxes or, if you are afraid the paper might tear off, we can bind them with strings and apply a wax seal on them.

Akashi replied to me that he would consider the proposal. At the same time, I instructed [CPP cabinet chief and Deputy Interior Minister] Sok An to hold an urgent meeting with [Electoral Chief Officer] Austin without delay. During that night's talks, it seemed that there was an agreement to use strings and wax seals on the boxes. But they said they would have to consult with UNTAC's logistics officer first. They said the answer would come at 2100. No answer came at 2100. They said the answer would come at 2400. No answer came at 2400. They said the answer would come at 1500. At 1500 on 21 May I met with a delegation of the International Parliamentary

Union led by the former Australian foreign minister and made up of Australians, Britons, and Indians. I told these gentlemen: In order to ensure that the results [of the election] are not opposed by anyone and in order to prevent tampering with or changing of the ballot boxes, excellencies, in your capacity as international observers, you should talk to Mr. Akashi and urge him to accept our reasonable request. We do not want anything besides fairness.

These people told me: Last night—the night of 20 May—we had dinner with Akashi. Akashi promised to answer this request.

I said: We were supposed to get an answer at 1500 and now, long after 1500, still no answer has come. Please call him.

Mr. Peacock promised to call Akashi for me. At that time, all those present at the meeting clearly perceived the reasonability of the CPP's demand. It was why they tried to intervene. However, after the delegation left, we still did not receive any news at 1700. After 1700 we learned that Mr. Akashi wished to see His Excellency Hun Sen. I asked His Excellency Chea Sim to accompany me. So, together with His Excellency Chea Sim, His Excellency Tie Banh, His Excellency Hor Namhong, His Excellency Chem Snguon, His Excellency Thao Pengleat, His Excellency Sok An, and His Excellency Chhor Limheap, we went to meet UNTAC. On the UNTAC side was all the big shots whom we thought we could trust, such as Mr. Akashi, the chairman, the head; Mr. Berhooz Sadry, his deputy; Mr. Sanderson, Akashi's deputy and UNTAC commander; General Roos, UNTAC police chief; Mr. Reginald Austin, chief electoral officer; and several electoral experts.

Upon my arrival, I stressed to Mr. Akashi: We might reach the point of common failure if you do not respond.

At that time, it had already been leaked to the press that the CPP would not join the election. Thus, in that meeting, we were warmly assured by Mr. Akashi of the following three main issues in our search for a compromise:

First, all party agents would be allowed to inspect beforehand the places where the ballot boxes would be stored. These were called safe havens.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform the venerable monks and compatriots that these safe havens came into existence only two weeks before the election. Previously, like other political parties, I thought that the ballot boxes would be kept in their respective polling stations until the end of polling when they would be transported to the provinces. We did not expect that they would have to be transported to UNTAC's so-called safe havens.

On 10 May, when I went to the capital city of Kompong Cham Province, people there informed me that UNTAC had requested to close the local school on 16 May to

prepare the grounds for the election. I told them they should allow UNTAC to do so. I also sent a cable to the minister of education instructing him to hand over to UNTAC any schools that UNTAC requested because they would have to prepare the grounds for storing ballot boxes. I did not suspect that they would transport the ballot boxes from the schools, which would be used only as polling stations, to these safe havens. Nevertheless, we had political reasons to understand the arrangement because the Khmer Rouge were threatening to launch disruptive attacks. For this reason, we accepted the compromise to avoid Khmer Rouge attacks on polling stations.

So, following tough negotiations that I conducted on behalf of Mr. Chea Sim and the rest of the delegation, they agreed to let party agents inspect the safe havens before the ballot boxes were to be stored. When the boxes arrived, they were to be taken into the depots which then would be locked up and no one would have the right to enter, including the guard inside the safe haven. The officials of the parties would be asked to move out and stay outside the fences of the havens in order to observe and monitor from a distance.

The assurance was specific. We could see according to the procedure that before the polling, party agents would be permitted to inspect the ballot boxes first and then the metal padlocks would be taken off. After breaking the seals, the polling would commence. The padlocks and seals bear different numbers. After the polling, the boxes would be closed with these plastic seals which would be tightened to prevent extra ballot papers from being added to the boxes through the aperture. The party agents as well as UNTAC would then note the numbers of both the metal padlocks and plastic seals. After the polling in the afternoon and after all notations had been taken, the boxes would be loaded into cars or by any other transportation means. Then the party agents would be entitled to escort them to the safe havens which they would inspect first before allowing the boxes to be stored. After storing them, everybody would have to leave and no one would be entitled to go inside. In the morning, before they were taken out, everybody would inspect the padlocks and seals to see that their numbers remained consistent with those noted the previous afternoon before they would be taken back to the polling stations. This process would be repeated throughout the election.

We also agreed that before the boxes were to be loaded into the cars, they would have to be inspected first to see what was inside. The same procedure would apply with boats and aircraft. Both cars and boats could be escorted by party agents. In the case of aircraft, we clearly agreed with each other that before loading the boxes into the aircraft, the aircraft would have to be inspected first. But the party agents would not be able to ride in the aircraft because they are too small. However, we agreed with one another that the aircraft may not fly in any direction but that leading to where it must go. For example, if an aircraft had to leave one place for another, the party

agents were to be immediately notified so that they could wait for it at its landing. If no party agents were present after the aircraft landed, the ballot boxes were not to be unloaded from the aircraft. This is our show of trust.

Second, the seals seemed to be strong enough. When they were shown to us, I, Mr. Chea Sim, everybody, including Akashi tried to break them but they would not break. We put them on the boxes and pulled, and still they would not break. But now, the seals that we received could be opened, although they did not break. In some places they were broken, but this one is not. UNTAC lost it and we found it as evidence. Maybe our compatriots have retrieved several other seals throughout the country and have handed them over to the CPP. Why did this happen? Some were broken but others were taken off. Therefore, there was no assurance at all.

Third, I got another of Mr. Akashi's assurances that the votes would be counted out from start to finish. We agreed that no counted votes would return to the boxes. But this assurance was not fulfilled.

In sum, the three assurances were not kept at all. There was yet another assurance. This one was about the chemical that was used. According to the assurance, the chemical would dissolve in alcohol. However, Mr. Ataul Karim, head of the now defunct UNAMIC [UN Advance Mission in Cambodia] and currently adviser to Mr. Akashi, told Mr. Hor Namhong that the chemical used in Cambodia was mixed with water for the reason that no alcohol could be brought in from abroad. Thus, this chemical did not stick. After polling a voter could get out and wash his hand, then return to the poll again. It was child's play in Cambodia. The seals, the ballot boxes, and the chemical, all were child's play.

Now the problem has arisen. I would like to bring up a number of issues that I must expose so that you will understand everything clearly. Now, let us talk about the first area in which UNTAC has failed. We must dig out and clearly see why UNTAC has failed to have its orders obeyed.

At 2000 after we were assured and calmed down and when I got out of the meeting with Akashi and Chea Sim, the correspondents asked whether it was true that the CPP would boycott the election. I said: We have calmed down now and we will take part in the election. That was what I said. Akashi complimented me that it was a good statement. However, no assurances given to us have ever been fulfilled. First, it was the assurance that we could make preliminary inspections of safe havens. I want to know whether Sanderson really gave the instruction to UNTAC forces. Did he or did he not? If he did, was it possible that local UNTAC forces throughout Cambodia, including those in Phnom Penh, refused to obey? This is not an insignificant matter and should be thoroughly investigated.

Second, why were the seals broken? UNTAC should provide us with a clear explanation, for it had demonstrated to us that they could not be broken, but anyhow

they now can be broken. Throughout the country, according to our tally, 1,000 ballot boxes were found with either their padlocks or plastic seals broken. Of course, I recognize that there were a number of boxes with broken padlocks or seals that we and UNTAC together had replaced. This was because according to the provision in the electoral law, when the padlocks or seals of the ballot boxes were found broken, both UNTAC and party agents should immediately make a written report, immediately change the padlocks or seals, and note their new numbers. However, the way it was broken and discarded like this in my hand, I do not know which countries would have validated such irregular ballot boxes.

In the counting process, we proposed in many areas, especially Kandal Province, that irregular ballot boxes be set aside. We asked that only normal boxes with good padlocks and seals be taken for counting. However, when the counting began, all the ballots were mixed together. Therefore, this is not what the CPP proposed a few days ago concerning reelections in this or that area. It has become a nationwide affair. This is UNTAC's repeated mistake. I would like to ask countries the world over to enlighten us: What country counts irregular ballot boxes as valid ones? The irregularity of the ballot boxes automatically invalidates the results. I invite jurists the world over to come and discuss this question in Cambodia. One must not use political leverage to put legal pressure on us. Common sense surely does not tolerate any act that contravenes justice, any act that is unfair and illegal.

I am not opposed to the United Nations. But those implicated in this affair must have a sense of responsibility. They should not hide behind UN prerequisites and use UN Security Council resolutions as legal pressure. If they do that, there can be no justice in the world. And the United Nations will not be able to do anything on this planet if they continue to behave that way.

Besides all of that, I would like to inform you of the following: Here is the problem. This is one of our many points of evidence. There are many cases like this. This is a man who cast two, four, six, eight, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21 ballots. This man alone cast 21 ballots. There are many other cases like him. I appealed to the compatriots who voted in this manner, including Cambodian personnel working for UNTAC who voted in this manner, to come forward so that together we can achieve justice, for this is not a small matter. If there were 10,000 persons who voted like this—each casting 20 ballots—how wrong can the results be? Just 5,000 of them casting, say, 10 ballots each, how many irregular ballots would there be? Not much, just 5,000 times 10! This is a matter that we must look into. We do not consider it the same way UNTAC did when it admitted: There are frauds but they did not influence the election. The UNTAC personnel are using a political question to put pressure on legality. We do not wish to see anyone use a political question to put pressure on legality.

Now, I only wish to raise some noteworthy points that I already raised yesterday during the SNC meeting. Why did UNTAC amend the electoral law by withdrawing a provision that would ensure the safety of the ballot boxes? Why did UNTAC refuse to let party agents escort and guard ballot boxes with it? Why did UNTAC fail to fulfill its assurance concerning the inspection of safe havens?

These are points that we would like to raise as primary questions. We also want to know why UNTAC did not use alcohol to dissolve the chemical? If UNTAC could bring armored cars and firearms of all caliber to Cambodia, why was UNTAC afraid to bring in alcohol and why did it instead use water to dissolve the chemical?

These are big problems, not small ones. The election in Cambodia is vital to the Cambodian people. Whether democracy can or cannot take root in Cambodia depends on the correctness of the election. No one should regard the CPP as a bully or, according to some, a fuel tank [words indistinct].

I also would like to ask why UNTAC... [changes thought] ...These are seals UNTAC used to stamp ballot papers. All this is evidence. The gentlemen from UNTAC should not ask for any other evidence. All of this is sufficient evidence.

Why were ballot papers found scattering outside? A thorough investigation should be conducted. Here are ballot papers found outside the boxes. This should not be child's play. It is vital to the Cambodian people. So, these are the ballot papers that we found. I appeal to the compatriots, especially the brother in Pochentong who a few days ago requested anonymity for fear of retaliation and persecution after obtaining a packet of ballot papers dropped from an UNTAC car which was transporting the papers out of the UNTAC camp in Pochentong. He managed to keep only five papers while the remainder in the big packet was taken away by a woman riding pillion on a motorcycle. I also appeal to the persons on the motorcycle: If you love the truth, please do not burn those ballot papers; keep them as evidence.

I would like to ask UNTAC how these ballot papers, which were supposed to be in a box transported in a car, fell to the ground?

We found one ballot paper each in Kompong Cham and Prey Veng, six in Phnom Penh, and some in Kompong Speu. We did not have the papers from Kompong Speu. Here, UNTAC signed a statement on 27 May with two villagers named Meas Long and Khuon Yam who claimed to have found two ballot papers. The statement says: At 1700 on 27 May both of us saw an UNTAC car transporting ballot boxes northbound on National Route 3 near Cheang village. Two ballot papers which we picked up were seen dropped from the car. UNTAC signed a note to take back the papers on 29 May. We would like to know why were these ballot papers scattered around like that?

Mr. Austin, Mr. Akashi, this is evidence. You do not need to look for it anywhere else.

Why then were the contents of irregular ballot boxes added to regular ones for counting? Which country would legally permit such a practice? And you say that you are the ones who have come to Cambodia to teach us democracy!

When ballot boxes are found to lose their regularity they cannot be held as valid before a signed statement is made with various political parties. Sometimes, such boxes are rejected altogether.

Now, I would like to ask why some ballot boxes were found with fewer ballots and others with more ballots compared to the lists and the numbers of voters. Let me show you the documents signed by UNTAC. These are documents issued by UNTAC itself. The gentlemen from UNTAC need not look for any further evidence. These are signed by UNTAC officials, foreign UNTAC officials themselves.

In three ballot boxes with correct serial numbers, when the ballot papers were being counted it was found that the counting process did not accord with the regulations. The workers put the ballot papers back into the boxes after they were counted out. At first, after counting the total ballot papers in each box was 500 to 600. When the boxes were reopened for recounting to see which party got how many votes, these three boxes did not contain any ballot papers at all. These boxes were also signed by UNTAC and not the CPP alone. A number of politicians are invited to please stop considering the CPP as a troublemaker. Get all the proof if you really are fair-minded. I also invite foreign observers to look closely into it.

There is another irregularity, also concerning Kandal Province. As for the above problem, we do not know where the ballot papers have gone. So now let us consider this case in Kandal Province. Here is a document also signed by UNTAC. There are irregular ballot papers. I am talking about irregularities signed by UNTAC only. At first count, there were 1,496 ballot papers. After the official party-by-party count, the total added up to 1,521 ballot papers. Where did the extra paper come from? Let us guess whether there was any fraud involved. Can we accept such a result? Can the poll victors sit comfortably in the seats they have won through fraud?

I am disputing no party. What I want here is fairness. There was a disparity between the number of the counted ballot papers and the names on the list. I am not going to show you here. I only want to cite a hypothetical example. Suppose there were 500 ballot papers on the list. After counting, it was found that the number was almost 1,000. UNTAC was taken aback. It could not burn the extra 500 ballot papers. What did it do? It changed the number with a ball-point pen to match the number of the ballot papers. Afterwards, Akashi told me that it was a computer mistake. No sir, we did not talk

about computers at all. We talked about the total, about the number of voters and that of the counted ballot papers.

Mr. Akashi and Mr. Austin, who are both believed to be fair-minded and jurists, should look into that. Please do not put political pressure on me.

In Takeo Province—UNTAC has refused to sign a statement on this case—after counting and recounting, no ballot papers were found in the box when it was reopened for the final counting.

So, these are just a few examples I cite to show you, venerable monks and compatriots, that the problem is not insignificant, that it is very serious. Here in Phnom Penh there were nearly 4,000 ballot papers more than the number of voters. Where did these votes come from? These 4,000 votes would be enough to gain a seat. Why did Akashi say that there were frauds but they did not affect the election? If so many irregularities were discovered in these few provinces and there were so many multiple-ballot voters, what reason did he have to assert that they did not affect the election? Legally speaking, just a single irregular vote would be enough to affect any election. This shows that fraud was possible.

For this reason, yesterday I proposed that UNTAC round up all its Cambodian personnel who have the right to vote and check out their registration cards. So, that is what we are asking UNTAC to do. If you dare not do it, we will continue to suspect you and you will continue to stand accused. All Cambodian UNTAC personnel have the right to vote. Check out their cards. We do not want to know which party they voted for, for they have their right to secrecy. We only want to know how many of the 55,000 UNTAC personnel did what they did. Do not forget, even if we attend the assembly, if you do not make a thorough inquiry into it, do not forget, we will not join in ratifying the constitution. You might use all the forces in the world and we will not give in to your pressure because when it comes to legal matters, we would rather die.

However, I would like to thank some UNTAC personnel who are not afraid to tell the truth. I read this in the newspaper REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA: Two UNTAC personnel confessed that they managed to cast five ballots and taking advantage of their lunchbreak they sneaked in to add a few more to the boxes. This was in their interview with REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA. In another article published by KAOH SANTEPHEAP, 10 UNTAC personnel wrote a letter to the newspaper because they could not live in peace with the fraud. Just now I received a letter from a person who voted for the said winning party. I am also going to send a copy to His Highness [Sihanouk] because there was also an allegation involving him. He said he witnessed many things.

I avail myself of this opportunity to appeal to the compatriots, including Cambodian UNTAC personnel, to seek justice together, for justice can be translated into our happiness, into a good dish for all of us. I appeal to

the compatriots to help unmask injustice, for injustice is a chronic danger for our country.

Yesterday, during the SNC meeting, I said that before I leave this great planet for my burial in a two square meter plot, I have to say everything for the sake of justice because I cannot live with injustice. I understand that the compatriots will surely help me find justice. This is justice not only for the CPP or myself but for all compatriots, for all 20 political parties taking part in the election, including the winning party itself because we will help it sit comfortably in seats that are not tainted with fraud. So, I earnestly appeal to all of you.

Now, I would like to ask UNTAC something. Have you not committed a big mistake? According to Chapter 8, article 44, of the electoral law, a committee should be established to ensure the prevention and control of election irregularities.

However, the Special Representative did not strictly follow Chapter 8, Articles 44-47, of the electoral law at all. He did not set up a committee either before the election or when there were complaints of irregularities. This is a serious mistake. There is no arbitrator to give the final word, for you must not forget that UNTAC has already become a party to the conflict. When there is a complaint, he sends Mr. Austin to inquire into the matter. Mr. Austin is the chief electoral organizer. You just cannot pull Mr. Austin away from his job.

Allow me to tell you this. Mr. Austin is a professor of international standing. But his answer to the CPP reads like that of a child. How? In his answer to a complaint made by the CPP, Mr. Austin said that the voters wanted to keep the ballot papers as souvenirs. This is far-fetched and impossible in an election. The CPP has already discussed ways the ballot papers could have been stolen. That was why we had to stamp them and place observers to see whether or not the voters actually cast their ballots. The ballot papers were folded up like this and then stamped before they were dropped into the boxes. When I polled in Kompong Cham, because I was surrounded by reporters and could not do my job properly, a woman at the box took the ballot paper from my hand and raised it so that all could see the stamp before dropping it in the box. Why, then, did Mr. Austin, a law professor, say that the people kept the ballot papers as souvenirs? He acted like a small, thumb-sucking kid. No one should take the ballot papers out of the polling stations.

I have to reveal everything before I die. There were observers present to see whether voters cast the ballot or not in order to avoid fraud. We have already discussed ballot switching. It is a method of not casting the ballot. The voter goes in without voting and comes out with the ballot paper, on which one party has already been ticked. The voter goes out and receives another ballot but casts the already ticked ballot. He then walks out, ticks the ballot, and gives it to another voter to cast it.

It is in order to avoid this that Mr. Austin has set up this method of stamping and has posted observers to ensure that ballots are put into ballot boxes. Why did he answer like a child that people kept the ballot papers as souvenirs? Where were the UNTAC officials who were charged with organizing the election? Why did they leave and allow ballots to be taken out? This is Mr. Austin's fault. So, this has to be sorted out. There were missing ballots. What about those in excess? This has to be clearly explained. This is the proportional representation system. For example, 30,000 votes are worth one seat. For the remaining ballots, a difference of even five ballots can mean a difference of one seat. Thus, 3,000 or nearly 4,000 ballots, and the various reports from some provinces, cannot be considered as insignificant. This affects the seats and the people's votes.

I would like to stress this and appeal to various political parties—those that have witnessed injustice and refused to accept the election result—to join the CPP and struggle for justice. There are a number of political parties.

The CPP office is the place where documents and evidence are provided. I have met with a number of parties. This is the time to protest because Akashi yesterday promised me that a committee would be set up. That Akashi is in the wrong is beyond doubt. There was a protest and nothing was set up. And now that we are making a vigorous protest, he has agreed to set up a committee. But we request that current UNTAC officials in Cambodia should not be appointed as investigators. So, this matter has to be seriously looked into. For this investigation, it should be stressed, we have all the files and evidence. There is no need to look for others. This is enough. The point is whether you will investigate or not.

For example, the ballot papers outside ballot boxes. Can you conduct an investigation to find out how they were outside? Why were seals broken? You should clearly find out why the seals were broken and how many of them were broken. How many were reported and how many were not reported? And then there were ballots from those boxes which were mixed together. You should clearly investigate the 55,000 UNTAC Cambodian staff. Get them together and check their cards. H.E. Akashi has to clearly sort this out; otherwise, he will be defeated in Cambodia. I would like to give notice... [changes thought] ...to warn him in advance that he will be defeated in Cambodia.

I will attend the assembly session but that does not mean that we accept the election result; we do not as long as there is no clear clarification on the election result. We are going to the assembly out of respect for His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whom we respect, and because we do not want to hinder the process of setting up an assembly and a constitution.

However, if by that time there is no clarification, do not expect us to join in and adopt a constitution. Do not nurture any hope whatsoever that there will be a new

government. Our resolute character shows here. And if you conclude that the problem was extensive, you must reorganize the election. You have been willing to spend already \$200 billion. Why do you not dare to spend another \$200 million to find peace for Cambodia and to prevent fighting among Cambodians after you leave? So, success or failure depends on Akashi and Austin.

And I urge those who are coming to investigate in Cambodia not to come as tourists, go to this or that place, and then make an announcement to legitimize what Akashi has declared. No, this will not do. We have lawyers. There should be clear discussion. These reports are the evidence. Examine them to see whether they are correct or not. Go right down to localities. Try transporting the ballot boxes with their padlocks and seals on and find out whether they will break, and if so, how. It has been claimed that the seals broke due to bad road conditions. But even with Phnom Penh's asphalted roads, the seals are also broken. What is the explanation? It is because of these broken seals that more ballot papers than the number of voters resulted. Furthermore, millions of ballot papers should be examined to see how many were cast and how many remained. They should be checked against the ballots. UNTAC should not destroy the evidence if it wants to preserve its honor. There are other things.

So, the remaining ballots should be checked against the number of ballots cast. This should be clearly checked. Do not bring in politicians to observe, go round sightseeing, and then declare that the election was proper and just. No, no, this cannot be accepted. This should be done thoroughly. There should be neutral lawyers who are not under the influence of any major powers. All this should be done legally.

At the same time, I would like to make an appeal to compatriots. I appeal only for justice. I do not appeal for the use of violence or force. Compatriots in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kompong Cham Provinces, who are not satisfied with the election, please make a legal protest and do not use violence. You have your grievances. The CPP is also protesting.

However, I plead with you not to use violence. There should be no Cambodian blood spilled. In the past few days, I have appealed for calm. Now there is dissatisfaction among compatriots in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kompong Cham—and maybe in some other provinces too. In spite of this dissatisfaction, please do not use weapons or violence. I have also appealed to UNTAC not to use violence against compatriots. Send in all your evidence. We will fight this with legal means. We will discuss our dissatisfaction. I beg all of you, excellencies, gentlemen, compatriots, particularly the armed forces, please do not use violence.

On this occasion, I would also like to inform the clergy and compatriots that in this transitional period, in order to maintain peace, I and H.E. Chea Sim went to see HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and offered to hand

over power to him to avoid bloodshed. Some people say that the CPP has lost, and that is why it was offering power. No. Let me tell you that the CPP has not yet recognized the result of this election. That is one thing. Another thing is that, in accordance with the [Paris] agreement, the CPP and the SOC are in control of the general situation. However, in order to avoid bloodshed and to ensure an orderly transition from the existing administrative network and an agreement on the establishment of a new government, the role of the prince is very important.

I would like to remind you that the intention of the CPP and the SOC was to transform the prince into a person who holds real power before the assembly election. This was why the CPP and the SOC proposed holding the election of the head of state first. I, on behalf of the CPP and the SOC, made this proposal back in August 1992. We intended to hold this election in January or February so that the prince had three months to organize things, be in control of the army, the police, and all the administrative network, and prepare the situation as head of state. Unfortunately, our proposal was not implemented because of opposition from some Cambodian parties and foreigners. Even the prince was accused.

Now, in order to avoid danger, we offer power to the prince. According to the [Paris] agreement, the power should be transferred when there is a constitution and a new government. However, to avoid danger, the role of the prince is vital to the Cambodian nation. The CPP does not offer power to the prince on paper only. Do not forget that the CPP has a large army. Everyone knows this. Even the Khmer Rouge fear the party and the SOC army. It is not just an empty transfer. The CPP has tens of thousands of troops, tens of thousands of policemen, and an administrative structure, all of which are unconditionally offered to the prince.

I would like to inform you that, when meeting the prince, after handing over power unconditionally to him, the CPP, H.E. Chea Sim, and myself, made it clear... [changes thought] ...informed the prince clearly, that it is up to him to organize. It is up to him to nominate ministers and deputy ministers. It is all up to him. There was no recommendation that this or that post should go to the CPP. No. The meeting of the standing committee of the Party Central Committee agreed that if we made an offer to the prince, everything should be offered. It is up to the prince to nominate ministers and deputy ministers. We only introduced candidates, just in case the prince might want to know about officials and personalities who could be part of the set up. There were no conditions whatsoever.

The army and police were offered to the prince. We are ready to do this. The so-called television and radio programs of the SOC and the armed forces and the police of the SOC must be scrapped immediately once the government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk comes into existence. These programs will become those of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's government. The uniforms of the

army and the police will be immediately changed if the prince so wishes. We are also ready to withdraw the national emblem and national flag we currently use and replace them with what the prince likes. There were no conditions whatsoever. Why should there be conditions since we unconditionally offered power to him?

We are convinced that the prince will not kill the people. What he needs and asks for is peace for the people. Unfortunately, as the prince has already said, he cannot pull this off. Not only this, he was criticized and opposed by some Cambodians and foreigners. Some foreigners have insulted the royal consort, whom I refer to as the princess mother. True, some have said in their propaganda that I am an illegitimate son. However, let me inform you that there are 9 million of the prince's children in Cambodia. They usually refer to the prince father and princess mother. So, I do the same. However, the princess mother's official title is the royal consort. I respect her. Some have criticized me, calling me an illegitimate son. It is alright. There are 9 million of the prince's children in Cambodia. I am not upset. There is no need to use this to put me down. I respect her.

What I do not understand is why these people insulted the princess mother. From what I know, an Australian wrote about her. What the royal consort asks for nowadays is peace and to accompany the prince so that the latter can lead the country. Why did they not stop their criticism of the prince? Why did they go on to criticize the princess mother? I am suffering on behalf of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the royal consort, whose suffering is probably greater than mine these last few days; they have really suffered these last few days.

Venerables and compatriots, please understand the prince's feelings. Do not reproach him for changing his mind. Don't. The prince is facing great difficulties. The other day, last night... [pauses] ...yesterday evening, he telephoned me. I pitied him. I cried over the phone. He had received the news that some compatriots have gone to Prey Veng, Kompong Cham... [changes thought] ...Svay Rieng, and Prey Veng. He appealed to his children not to fight one another.

I replied to him that it is alright. These compatriots can be talked to; they are only dissatisfied with the election result and are not happy that the CCP accepts things under UNTAC pressure. The prince said to me: Excellency, please understand me. I am facing difficulties; children, please understand.

I call on compatriots and the clergy to understand the prince's difficulties. A number of Cambodians have voiced their opposition; some foreigners have done the same. They have not only opposed the prince but also the princess mother. This is an injustice toward the prince. A coup was staged against him; he was made to suffer. They have done this again at a time when Cambodians are uniting. True, people have voted for 20 political parties. There are divisions in the voting for the 20 parties. However, in my view, over 90 percent of the

people have now voted for the prince to head a government. However, the prince was accused of staging a constitutional coup. What? Where is the constitution against which a coup can be staged? This act has in fact made our compatriots happy.

First, we can avoid bloodshed. The CPP hands over the army, police, and everything to the prince for him to manage. Will this not bring peace to the nation? The people, despite their different tendencies—be they white, blue, yellow, red, or black—are all under the prince's leadership in this transitional period. The party which should have regret is the CPP—which has 100,000 troops, 50,000 policemen, excluding militiamen. It is the CPP that should have regrets because it is due to hold power for another three months. If a constitution cannot be worked out, it will hold power for another year. The CCP should be the one with regrets. My power to command the army and the police will be transferred to the prince. The one to have regrets, the one who has real power, is the CPP. The Paris agreement clearly says this. When there is no new government, the current government will continue. This government structure will continue. The one to have regrets should be the CPP. No one else should be involved in this. We should be firmly in control. We will talk once there is a government... [changes thought] ...once a constitution is adopted. We will talk about how to set up a coalition, and who does what. This will be discussed later. However, to avoid danger, the power should be transferred to the prince. This is the first advantage.

The second advantage is this: Once we have reached this agreement and since all of us are under the prince's leadership, why worry about the two thirds of votes necessary to adopt a constitution? Now no one has 50 percent of the votes, even with two or three parties combined together. Without the CPP, there will be no two-thirds of votes to adopt the constitution. So, this should be a future concern.

We have already told UNTAC: If you do not behave, if you do not satisfy us, do not forget that we will not join in adopting a constitution. And if we do not adopt a constitution, you will be stuck right there. Even if you persist, you will still be stuck until the year 2000. I would like to talk about this now because this concerns justice.

So if this government under the prince takes shape now with everyone contributing to it, why should there be problems in adopting a constitution? Even if 100 percent of votes and not just 70 percent are needed, this can be done. This is my belief. The CPP's sacrifice is great. This is not because of the realization that the CPP is losing the election. No, not yet. We are still discussing the election results. Please be informed that even if this result is proved correct, it will still be another three months. And during these three months, don't anyone start recruiting troops, policemen, and customs officials in Phnom Penh. No. If you want to recruit them, put them in some other place.

Unfortunately we have failed to do this. I very much regret this. I have pity... [changes thought] ...compatriots and clergy, please understand the prince's current difficulties. I know this. I do not go to the royal palace every day but he telephones me. Sometimes I call him. Sometimes he calls H.E. Chea Sim. I understand his difficulties. But now the princess mother is also suffering from foreign criticism. This is a complicated problem. Be that as it may, we still have not lost hope. We still have hope because the people's demand for power for the prince is very strong.

However, before the national government is set up under the prince's leadership—the so-called provisional government—the existing administration should meticulously carry out its legitimate task. It should firmly punish bad persons and those creating anarchy and destroying the people's peaceful lives because this is the responsibility of the existing administration.

I read in the newspapers that in Kompong Chhnang Province, a group of anarchists—if this is true—went around to mark out others' homes for distribution among themselves. Some land has been illegally occupied. Anarchy should be prevented. It has now reached this extent. There are people going around spitting at others. I appeal for calm. All social activities should proceed normally, particularly in the next few days when there are school exams at various levels. They should be well organized so that students can carry with their studies normally. This is important. I am very concerned because there are exams consecutively in June, July, and August.

So, I appeal to teachers, professors, students, and pupils to continue with their work normally. True, there are difficulties. However, I appeal and plead with everyone, regardless of the parties they belong to—the winning party, the losing party, the party with seats, and the party without—please do not create anarchy. Please think of the people's security. People are studying. Let them do so.

Compatriots, please let me tell you this. Whatever party you have voted for, and whatever party will hold power, they will not allow you to be anarchic and live in markets, schools, and on public land. You will also not be allowed to use the independence monument, parks, and the Vat Phnum [artificial hill in central Phnom Penh] as homes. Whoever become city governor, provincial governor, ministers, or prime minister, will not allow this, even though you have voted for that party. Even if this party is in power, it will not allow you to remain that way. Thus, please do not be so calm or so moved to the extent of infringing upon others' security or public order.

I also plead with all factions. Can you all please stop insulting one another over radio? I issue this order now to the SOC to stop insulting one other over the 4,000 (?kHz) radio channel. I order all CPP and SOC forces to halt these insults. You can still use your frequency but do not stray into others'. If others interfere and insult us, we

should record their voices. I also make this appeal to various parties. They are now concentrating on insulting me, calling me a one-eyed jack, one-eyed jack, one-eyed jack all over radio. I do not want to say who is wrong or right but those resorting to insults are all wrong. Insulting one other this way is wrong. The SOC is wrong in insulting the other side, and the other side is also wrong in insulting the SOC. So, can you just be quiet? If you continue to insult one another, even until you die, you can never become angels. You can never go to heaven. You can never become prime minister. Your insults only hurt yourselves. So, I beg you.

I also listened to the radio last night at around 2300 or 2400. Compatriots who have two-way radios, tune in to the 4,000 (?kHz) channel. I beg you and the various parties. On the SOC side, I have ordered that all conversations be recorded. Anyone found shouting insults on that channel will be punished. However, if other parties' radios come through that channel, insult us, and interfere, record them and use this as evidence for the leaders of those parties to make changes.

I believe the party leaders have not ordered this. I do not believe party leaders have ordered this kind of thing or given guidance to members and supporters to randomly misappropriate land, schools, and homes, such as the case in Kompong Chhnang. I also believe that party leaders never ordered for insults over the radio. So, both sides are in the wrong. Therefore, please stop it. Let bygones be bygones and forgive one another.

I know that some people want to take action against me. That is their business. I will not take revenge or do anything about it. I humbly told the prince that we should forgive one another for everything that happened. We should put an end to everything that happened in the past. More importantly, we should think about our future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to tell UNTAC and other countries not to employ the imperialist policy to put pressure and influence the law [chbab] and the system in Cambodia. I want to make this clear. In the past, all of you resorted to imperialist policies to pressure and influence the law and system in Cambodia. You can do whatever you want with me now but I'll talk about it. I have helped you too much already, to the point of nearly losing my own life.

As you know, when the Khmer Rouge did not implement the Paris agreement and you needed me, I helped you. When there was violence and terrorism, I helped you and did all I could, whatever you wanted. Over 1 million square meters was provided for the UNTAC living quarters. This is only in the military sector. I have helped all of you too much already.

I request that you refrain from using imperialist policies to pressure and influence the law and the system because the problems concerning the elections are purely legal and not political, where pressure is used. These are all legal issues. If you are all law-abiding, ethical, and

democratic, you should not use imperialist policies to pressure small countries and the CPP. This is because it affects millions of Cambodians, the truth, and the justice you all talk about—justice, human rights, and democracy that you all talk loudly about every day. I do know that you will apply political pressure by saying that the elections are proper. You can make use of economic issues, and deny economic aid to the Cambodian people to force the CPP to accept the injustice that you have committed. I am already aware of this.

Compatriots, please think about this. If they pressure me economically into accepting injustice, the world would become completely meaningless and unjust. These are major countries, all champions of democracy.

On the people's wellbeing, aid should still be given. The protests against the election results are legal matters pertaining to justice. These two issues should not be linked. I am not using force against you. So you should not use force against the CPP and me. Do not do what you did in Panama: send troops to attack and arrest the country's president for trial in the United States. Do not do this. If you do, the situation will be serious.

I would also like to call on the various political personalities not to jump to any conclusion with their eyes closed. You should look at the evidence in Cambodia. Specifically, I would like to ask Mr. Holloway, who requested an audience with me this morning, to convey to Gareth Evans, my foster brother, not to draw conclusions with his eyes closed, for the success of the Evans plan. A few days ago, the latter rejected the idea of reelection. However, the evidence should be considered. Lawyers, please look at the evidence. This is for the information of Mr. Holloway, whom I refused to meet. I do not want you to lecture me and tell me to accept the election result. I have helped all of you too much already and nearly lost my life in the process.

Have you already seen the stamp in Cambodia which the UNTAC had dropped? The padlocks are here. How can you close your eyes and shout from Canberra? Do the other countries of the Security Council have their eyes closed too? Why don't they do some work? Send the people over. All your representatives in Phnom Penh talk about is UNTAC's success. But do not forget that UNTAC's success is at the expense of the Cambodian people's blood and tears.

I know you can use political and economic issues to pressure me. However, this time it will be in vain. You cannot pressure me. If you do, it will affect the Cambodian people. You can try if you want. I am not threatening you. But let me tell you, over the past few days, demands for staging anti-UNTAC demonstrations have been great. But I have been able to prevent them. However, if you pressure me, I will be of no use to you. There are uprisings now in Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Prey Veng. This will happen in other places. Don't you ever come to me if you are pressuring me now. This is for your information.

If you belong to dignified and democratic countries that have law and order, you should realize that what we want is justice. So, do not use politics to pressure the law. You should use your eyes to look at all our evidence, if you are people of dignity who fully respect human rights. UNTAC has shouted and asked for evidence. What other evidence do you need? Come and look at it and investigate. Why shout from New York, Canberra, Washington, and other capitals? I am not a hard-headed person. Everyone knows that Hun Sen belongs to the group of flexible people. However, I cannot be flexible with you anymore.

Now if you punish Hun Sen, you will also punish the Cambodian people. All I ask for is justice. Come and investigate the matter. If you think that it is correct, and if we agree with you that it is so, I am not going to object. However, if the conclusion is that the CPP cheated and should have 10 seats less, take them, I give them to you. The CPP has 51 seats now. I will not sit on those 10 seats. My outstanding colleagues will probably walk out of these seats.

Furthermore, I have told Akashi many times, to the point of pleading with him. One day, when there was an incident in Svay Antor in Prey Veng District, I phoned the princess mother, the royal consort, asking her to ask the prince to restrain UNTAC radio, which was adding fuel to fire.

I talked to Akashi. Akashi does not know Cambodian and was listening to UNTAC radio. On the evening of 29 June, the incident was about to explode. At that time, the incident would have exploded. But thanks to the SOC radio and television, we managed to prevent it on time. I pleaded with UNTAC to postpone it for while and.... [changes thought] Instead, not only did they not do it but they also made insinuations. I told Akashi the other day that UNTAC radio made a very big mistake. UNTAC radio said it broadcasts without concealing anything. Very correct, I welcome you for carrying straight broadcasts. Your democracy is good, carrying straight broadcasts. I agree with this.

What I am talking about today is also straight, with nothing hidden, even about some people who called me an illegitimate son. I am talking about it today so that the prince is also informed. I know he watches SOC television. So does the princess mother. I thank UNTAC radio for the straight broadcast.

However let me ask this. Why did UNTAC radio not say that the seals and padlocks on the ballot boxes were broken and that some ballot papers were found outside the boxes, something which people know about? Why did it not broadcast this since it claims that it does not hide anything? Why did it conceal its weaknesses? Let's be clear about it. If we are talking about democracy, we have to be democratic. If we are talking about law, let's talk about law. Hun Sen is not afraid of anybody. Why did UNTAC radio not report that kind of evidence? What is it afraid of? I do not blame the compatriots who

are the announcers. But I told Akashi to check those responsible for UNTAC radio. The announcers only receive orders to read. I am not angry. There were missing or excess ballot papers at some places. Why did UNTAC radio not broadcast about this? For example, why did it not say that for such a ballot box contained 1,496 ballots on the first count, and on the second count, the final result was 1,521 ballots. Why was this not broadcast? If we are talking about a straight broadcast, why was this not disseminated?

The radio appears to be humble these past few days. Yesterday I told Akashi at the SNC meeting, Tim Carney was there too, that if UNTAC radio wants to be the fuel that is being added to the fire, you have to be responsible for your security. For the past few days, there have been requests for demonstrations against UNTAC radio. But I asked my compatriots to prevent them. But if UNTAC radio wants to become the fuel that is to be added to the fire, please go ahead.

I also listened yesterday. If you have the freedom to broadcast, go ahead. The broadcast was made with insinuating remarks. These hurt. There was a small incident. Let me cite an example. The other day, REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA newspaper carried an article entitled "UNTAC radio is breaking up my family."

Considering the current situation, I would like to inform you—I know it is only a small matter—but I would like to give some advice, just in case there is trouble. For example, the radio plays a song dedicated by a man to a woman. It happened that this woman is someone's wife. This causes the couple to break up. And this program is still going on. A man wanted to dedicate a song to a lady. Yesterday, a song was dedicated to a lady teacher in Kompong Cham. What if that teacher is someone's girlfriend? If that is the case, the teacher's boyfriend would be jealous, would he not? A husband would be jealous if there is a man dedicating a song to his wife. I said, please have some respect for Cambodian traditions. Do not be too democratic. The SOC might not be able to control the situation and UNTAC radio might disappear before the time UNTAC is due to leave. I am not instigating unrest but I am pleading... [changes thought] ...giving advice. And if UNTAC leaders do not listen, that is the problem of UNTAC leaders.

I do not know what is happening today. UNTAC asked to post troops to protect the Bayon satellite station. I said: Quickly withdraw the UNTAC troops, there is no question of you staging a coup. Withdraw them quickly. In nearly two years of the agreement's implementation, you did not the stationing of troops to guard the satellite station. So, withdraw them immediately. Do not do this, what is done in a coup. I do not allow you to do this.

So, I am conveying this to UNTAC and various countries. Please maintain your dignity. Do not use politics... [changes thought] ...economic policy to pressure the CPP or Hun Sen to accept your injustice.

I have made a long statement already. However, whatever happens, I am determined to talk about this. I am not afraid of any imperialist and colonialist. I have to talk about it before I die. If others do not heed it, it is their business. This is also to inform compatriots and the clergy so that you know how hard I have worked with the CPP leadership and with HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

I ask for forgiveness from you, venerables and compatriots, for the mistake I made in having confidence in others, which has lead to the lack of peace for compatriots, whom I have always been proud of liberating from the genocidal regime. I have done that much for the country, negotiated for peace, and now in the final phase, I cannot achieve the goal. I am so indignant about this. Be that as it may, I beg you, avoid violence. Everything should proceed smoothly. For example, please stop the exchange of insults among parties. It is useless and does not solve anything. I am concerned that the exchange of insults and people riding motorcycles and spitting at policemen and soldiers might lead to an eruption of violence. I am very concerned about this.

However, I would like to inform you that we will attend the assembly meeting, as the prince wishes, and because we do not want to hinder the constitutional process. But, I ask compatriots to say this, that we have not yet recognized the election results. Compatriots in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Kompong Cham, please say that we have not yet recognized the election as long as there is no investigation. Do not come and draw conclusions like a tourist. You have to come personally. We have lawyers.

Over the past few days, our lawyers helped us to write our memorandum because we are dealing with legal matters. We have our lawyers. Thus, we will continue. Compatriots, please remain calm. Now is the rainy season. Start transplanting rice and carry on with production. Election is one thing but living is another. HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk has promised over the radio and television on the 6th. He has really helped. He has written to H.E. Akashi, and other countries to ask for aid. But as I have said to you, if UNTAC and various countries apply pressure and do not provide aid, this does not mean that only the CPP is pressured, as the prince is also pressured and punished.

So, this is for your information. Finally, thank you, clergy and compatriots. I would like to take this opportunity to thank HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the royal consort for their past efforts. On 22 May, when a number of people were leaving Cambodia for fear of insecurity, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned to the country to be with the children. I would like to thank the prince and the royal consort. May they enjoy good health, longevity, and be the shade for the children. May the clergy and compatriots enjoy longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment.

Thank you.

Laos**Delegation Departs for Nonaligned Meeting in DPRK***BK1406142793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Information and Culture led by Bouasi Chaleunsouk, deputy minister and acting minister of information and culture, left Vientiane on the afternoon of 12 June to attend the fourth conference of the Nonaligned Information Ministers which will be held in Pyongyang, DPRK, from 15 to 18 June.

During the conference, the delegates will consult and exchange views on information work in the Nonaligned countries, including the setting up of a new international order of information and media work, cooperation in information work among the Nonaligned countries, and activities of news agencies and radio and television organizations in the Nonaligned countries. At the same time, the conference will study a long-term cooperation plan on the use of new media technology among the Nonaligned countries, international propaganda campaigns to eliminate colonialism, and other issues.

Political Bureau Member Attends Trade Union Meeting*BK1406143193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning at the National Assembly in Vientiane, the Federation of Trade Unions of Vientiane city organized a meeting to hail the success of the Third Nationwide Conference of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU]. Attending the meeting as honored guests were Maichantan Sengmani, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the LPRP Central Committee Inspection-Control Board; and Khampan Philavong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the FLTU Central Committee. More than 600 representatives of workers and laboring people in Vientiane also attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

436 More Refugees Return Home 'Voluntarily'*BK1506104793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] In the first six months of this year, the labor and social welfare service of Luang Prabang Province received four groups of Lao refugees who have volunteered to return to their homeland. Details are as follows: The first group—comprising 13 families with 74 members—on 23 January; the second group—comprising one family with six members—on 7 March; the third group—comprising 13 families with 87 members—on 9 April; and the fourth and last group—comprising 68 families with 269 members—on 9 May. There were

altogether 95 families with a total of 436 refugees, including 286 women, who voluntarily returned to the homeland during the period. The provincial labor and social welfare service has used funds totaling more than 35.8 million kip allocated by the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry. At present, some of these refugees have been sent to Mai Sivilai village in the plain land of Nan District while the others have been sent to their native villages to earn their living as good citizens.

Philippines**Ramos Signs Laws on Monetary Authority, Taxes***HK1506024593 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 93 pp 1, 7*

[Report by Dario Agnote]

[Text] President Ramos yesterday signed into law Republic Act [RA] 7653 creating the Central Monetary Authority [CMA] and Republic Act 7654 or the Amended Tobacco Tax Act.

The Central Monetary Authority will replace the debt-ridden Central Bank [CB], while RA 7654 increases the excise tax base for tobacco products and is likely to push up cigarette prices by as much as 20 percent.

Critics of the CMA measure say the new financial setup would pass on to taxpayers billions of pesos in debts incurred by the Central Bank.

"These two new laws are not the antidote to cure all our economic ills," the President said in a signing ceremony at Malacanang. "Neither are they perfectly satisfactory in their present form. But they are positive building blocks to our economic recovery. These are but some of the bitter pills we have to swallow to nourish and strengthen our economy and put it into better shape," the President said in a speech.

The President urged Congress to pass still pending revenue measures for the sake of "the national interest and public welfare."

"I urge Congress to give similar urgency and priority to other revenue measures which I have already certified but which are still pending for lack of time," the President told Senate President Edgardo Angara, House Speaker Jose de Venecia and other congressional leaders who attended the signing ceremony.

Under RA 7653, the monetary authority, to be called Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, is mandated to maintain monetary and price stability. It will be capitalized at P50 billion [Philippine pesos].

"We look forward to more stable and lower interest rates, reduced inflation and non-inflationary "economic growth," the President said.

"I am confident that the new monetary board and the secretary of finance will come up with an acceptable

formula to retire the CB liabilities and losses at the least cost to the government in accordance with the provisions of this new law," he added.

RA 7654 is considered the first revenue measure passed by the present Congress.

The President said other legislative measures passed before were chiefly aimed at increasingly tax-collection efficiency and did not impose any additional taxes or increase existing ones.

Under the new tax law, cigarette manufacturers will pay either the minimum tax or an excise tax, whichever is higher. The tax will most likely be passed on to consumers.

The measure seeks to raise funds to help narrow the government's deficit, expected to reach P25 billion this year.

It is also intended to plug loopholes in the tax system, which, for many years, had allowed cigarette manufacturers to pay less than they should.

Fifty percent of the increase in revenue collections due from the tobacco tax law would be used to provide emergency jobs to workers displaced by the present power crisis.

The labor secretary, in consultation with the finance secretary, shall draw up the rules for the effective use of this fund.

MNLF Chief: Talks Not To Proceed on Schedule

HK1506033093 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] The formal peace talks between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] will not go through on 30 June. Nur Misuari, Moro National Liberation Front chairman, gave the statement after he met with Senator Rodolfo Biazon, National Unification Commission member, in Jeddah last Friday [11 June].

Misuari said the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] has asked to postpone the peace talks until the second week of July after the ICO is through with conferences it has joined. The MNLF chairman added the MNLF is pressing for the implementation of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and the holding of formal negotiations outside the Philippines as the major point in the peace talks to ensure their security, as well as the ICO representatives. The MNLF has observer status in the ICO.

Thailand

Defense Minister Views Cambodian Situation

BK1506133893 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Defense Minister General Wichit Sukmak spoke with reporters about the resolution of the Cambodian

National Assembly to appoint Prince Norodom Sihanouk head of state in order to draft the constitution. He said it is good news that the National Assembly met for the first time after the election. He believes reconciliation in Cambodia can be achieved. He feels that giving Prince Sihanouk authority is appropriate in the current situation. The constitution will be drafted in three months. After that the National Assembly will be transformed into a national legislative assembly.

Asked about the ramifications on Cambodia of Prince Norodom Chakkrapong's declaration of an autonomous zone, Gen. Wichit said he believes it is an act of political bargaining. This is because the people who declared their separation are in fact followers of Prince Sihanouk. So it is difficult to tell if there has been a certain agreement or if it is a political ploy. But the issue should not prevent reconciliation, the defense minister said.

Bangkok Applies To Join Nonaligned Movement

BK1506015793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jun 93 p 1

[Text] Thailand has applied for membership of the 32-year-old Nonaligned Movement (NAM) and the official announcement will be made in New York this week, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

Thailand was last year granted observer status to the 106-member organization, and the Thai government decided last month to apply for active membership.

The sources said that during his official visit to Indonesia at the end of April, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai informed Indonesian President Suharto of Thailand's desire to become a full member.

Suharto has been chairman of NAM since last year, when Indonesia hosted the movement's summit. However, most diplomatic activities are carried out by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

In a letter to Alatas dated May 10 Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri officially informed him of Thailand's application.

The sources said the NAM Coordinating Committee in New York, which handles new membership, will meet this week to decide on Thailand's application. The Latin American country of Honduras is also seeking membership.

Thailand is the last ASEAN country to establish links with NAM. The Philippines joined NAM last year. Indonesia and Malaysia, long-standing members, have had a high profile in restructuring the movement in the post-Cold War era.

"This is the time to become a NAM member. NAM is more dynamic and will become more influential with its on-going restructuring," said a senior Foreign Ministry official.

Although Thailand has been eligible to apply for membership since 1976, when U.S. bases and personnel were pulled out of the country, the various Thai governments have been suspicious of the organization, mainly due to its anti-West rhetoric.

Thailand's attitude changed drastically when Indonesia became NAM chairman.

NAM was established in 1961 in Belgrade during the height of East-West tension to represent the interests of developing countries.

Over the years, radical and communist countries tried to bring the movement into the pro-communist camp. Since the collapse of European communism and the end of the Cold War, efforts have been made to make NAM more neutral and to take up more diversified issues.

The Thai government views NAM as an important forum for Thailand to get to know and work with developing countries around the world. In the past, Thailand did not have many friends from the Third World because of its pro-West diplomacy.

"It is the biggest forum for the developing world to articulate their views," said the same Foreign Ministry official.

The official said Thailand is ready to extend assistance to less developed countries, either alone or in cooperation with other ASEAN countries.

"We have the technological knowhow and expertise to help other countries," he said.

Currently, Thailand's aid to developing countries is coordinated through the Thai Aid Programme, which had a budget of more than Baht 300 million last year.

Since 1972, Thailand has helped train several thousands of people from countries throughout the Third World in areas such as nursing, midwifery, agricultural skills and treatment of skin diseases.

Editorial Views World Human Rights Conference

*BK1506095593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Jun 93 p A6*

[Editorial: "Human rights must be upheld in Vienna"]

[Text] The United Nations-sponsored World Human Rights Conference opened in Vienna yesterday, to forge a new global human rights agenda in the post-Cold War world. Some 180 countries are participating in this first global human rights conference in 25 years. The meeting will assess progress in the protection and promotion of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and identify obstacles to further progress.

The World Conference will also consider the relationship between development, democracy and the universal

enjoyment of human rights, as well as new challenges to the full realization of those rights.

But on the first day of this historic world event, it seems that the organizers and those governments attending have already forgotten that freedom of expression is a basic human right.

Hardline countries led by China have so far successfully lobbied the United Nations to ban the exiled Tibetan leader, the Dalai Lama, from addressing the conference; India has managed to get the world body to exclude Sikh and Kashmiri groups and it seems many governments around the world are prepared to squash anyone who wants to promote human rights.

Yesterday, diplomats arrived with hidden agendas for the sabotage of human rights—at the very least intent on stifling any more intrusion into what they are doing in their own countries, at worst turning the Universal Declaration of Human Rights inside out and upside down by winning a resolution that asserts civil and political rights cannot be granted until economic, social and cultural rights have been achieved.

Human rights must have a prime moral value. Morally, the rights of the citizens against the state are much more important than the rights of the state against its citizens. When governments curtail human rights locally, using the excuse of development, more often than not they are doing it to enhance the security of a particular regime.

Hopes for the creating of a high commissioner for human rights, able to investigate abuses anywhere, appear to have been shelved because of fears from certain Asian countries that the commissioner would increase UN interference in their internal affairs. In Southeast Asia, Malaysia has been the leading opponent to the creation of this position at the United Nations.

Sadly, the United Nations too has bowed to pressure from member-states which are hell-bent on derailing the Vienna conference. Tragically, those who want to keep the doors and shutters closed while they continue to trample on those with whom they disagree, appear to have won the rounds in the preparatory meetings that have led up to Vienna.

The pertinent fact is that there is presently no high-level UN official or mechanism which deals exclusively with human rights. The under-secretary-general for human rights, for example, has other heavy responsibilities as director-general of the whole UN office in Geneva. The most important task for the high commissioner for human rights would be to take the initiative and coordinate UN action in response to human rights emergencies so as to ensure that appropriate attention is given to human rights concerns in any country of the world.

But in light of the human rights emergencies in the world today, the shelving of a high commissioner for human rights cannot be taken lightly. The United Nations

Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances recently published 17,000 reports of disappearances in a single year. The UN's Special Rapporteur on Torture reported last year that the number of cases he hears about is continuously growing and, despite all the action taken at the international level, he added that only failures can be recorded at the national level.

Many of us have been waiting for the moment in time when we can say no more Tiananmens, no more East Timors or no more Bangkok bloodbaths.

But that, in view of the recent happenings at the start of the World Conference on Human Rights, seems doubtful.

If the first World Conference on Human Rights in 25 years loses sight of the people who are its purpose, then it would be a victory by oppressors against the freedom of mankind.

Commentary Discusses 'Universality' of Human Rights

BK1506103193 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
15 Jun 93 p A6

[Commentary by contributing editor Withit Munthaphon, associate professor at the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University]

[Text] As the international community veers towards the World Conference on Human Rights, that began yesterday, a key drama is taking place in the global setting: the universality of human rights is under attack from various quarters. With the demise of the Cold War, new polarities have emerged which have increasingly pitted the "universalist(s)" against the "particularist(s)". While the one espouses human rights norms which transcend and override the nation State, the other upholds national sovereignty in the face of these norms and/or subjects them to regional and national particularities.

In a manner, the debate is an old one. The Second World War was caused by those who took an ethnocentric and particularist approach towards humanity, and it was only through a concerted but tardy response that the international community managed to contain the damage. The end of that war and the rise of the United Nations system heralded the message that the national approach could not be permitted to prevail over international standards—ultimately the universal had to overcome the parochial.

At this point in time, the debate takes on new meaning because of the ever-increasing "actors" at play in the process. There has been a rise of new nation States—in the aftermath of decolonization—which are now asserting their identity in the international setting and also in relation to human rights. There has emerged a more assertive role of the United Nations and other global agencies in the absence of an alternative global system to keep the peace and to help make the peace. A

number of nation States have also yielded to supranational regional organizations to promote their ideals in a communal form, at times as interest blocs. On another front, there has appeared in both the national and international contexts a plurality of other catalysts who have impact on human rights—not only State but also other collectivities, individuals and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

The drama has become all the more convoluted due to the advent of more actors and factors at play in the international arena. Human rights have universally become the "subject" of all rather than the "object" of some.

Universality

The notion of "universality" was concretized as a consequence of the Second World War. First, there was the United Nations Charter itself which by Article 55 called for the promotion of:

"...universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, religion, language or religion."

This was reinforced by Article 56 of the Charter whereby "All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55."

Second, the momentum continued with the adoption of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights which laid down in greater detail a list of universal human rights—civil, political, economic, social and cultural—inherent in all humankind. Third, the process was consolidated by more binding international treaties in 1966, namely the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the First Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Cumulatively, the 1948 and 1966 instruments are known as the International Bill of Human Rights.

Since then, a number of human rights instruments have proliferated, together with a variety of global monitoring and reporting mechanisms to review State performance. In recent years, an array of human rights treaties have aimed at the protection of special groups, providing an air of "specificity" to human rights concerns. These include the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families. Other instruments, such as a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, are being prepared.

The listing provides an initial glimpse at the long line of international instruments setting universal standards for the promotion and protection of human rights. They are based upon the premise that human rights are universal by nature and that these are basic minimum standards—benchmarks for measuring State compliance. Where

there is a conflict between national conduct and universal standards, it is the latter which prevails. A key ramification is that advocacy of human rights cannot be considered to be interference in the domestic affairs of a State; rather, it is the prerogative of the international community to assert human rights on behalf of those whose rights are violated within the nation State.

These arguments are not always convincing to the powers-that-be in the nation State. As living proof of this tendency, an outpouring of differences between the particularists and the universalists has been witnessed by various international and regional meetings held in preparation of the World Conference.

At the 1992 Non-Aligned Summit Meeting, while accepting the universality of human rights, the Summit statement opted for the particularist tendency in noting that:

"The promotion of human rights...should also take greater account of varying historical, political, economic, social, religious and cultural realities... All nations have the right to freely establish their own political and economic systems and institutions on the basis of respect for the principles of national sovereignty, self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of others."

In the various regional intergovernmental meetings leading up to the World Conference, parallel tendencies were visible. In the Tunis Declaration on Human Rights which was adopted by African States in 1992, it is stated (by Item 5) that: "The observance and promotion of human rights are undeniably a global concern and an objective to the realisation of which all States, without exception, are called upon to contribute. However, no ready-made model can be prescribed at the universal level since the historical and cultural realities of each nation and the traditions, standards and values of each people cannot be disregarded."

Likewise in the Bangkok (governmental) Declaration on Human Rights which was adopted by Asian States in 1993—by Item 8 it is stated that:

"(We) recognise that while human rights are universal in nature, they must be considered in the context of a dynamic and evolving process of international norm-setting, bearing in mind the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds."

In response to these orientations, an array of non-governmental organizations has come to the fore to fortify rather than dilute the universality of human rights and to counter negative State tendencies. It is they who favour the universalist approach without the particularities which ensue from the governmental positions. This is most evident in the declaration adopted by NGOs in Bangkok in 1993, namely the Bangkok NGO Declaration on Human Rights. In Item 1 it is stipulated that: "We affirm the basis of universality of human rights

which afford protection to all of humanity, including special groups such as women, children, minorities and indigenous peoples, workers, refugees and displaced persons, the disabled and the elderly. While advocating cultural pluralism, those cultural practices which derogate from universally accepted human rights, including women's rights, must not be tolerated. As human rights are of universal concern and are universal in value, the advocacy of human rights cannot be considered to be an encroachment upon national sovereignty."

The essence of this NGO approach is that where there is a conflict between the national or regional particularities and universal standards, it is the latter which prevail. However, this does not negate those particularities, such as various enlightened cultural practices, which held to elevate human rights standards rather than lower them. For instance, various forms of charity and assistance for the poor found in cultural traditions have a great deal to teach universal standards about equity and social justice. Where particularities help to raise basic minimum standards of human rights, they are not objectionable but desirable.

Currently the universality of human rights is faced with a variety of destabilising undercurrents including the following:

1. Communitarian claims. In a number of countries, especially those tinted with authoritarianism, governments tend to claim that it is the interests of the community—communitarian rights—which should prevail over individual rights.

This premise is used to constrain human rights, in particular political rights, such as the right to self-determination and freedom of expression. National security concerns—especially through the use of national security and ideological laws and states of emergency—and the notion of individual duties rather than rights are often used to constrain political rights and those who voice the latter are classified as subversive.

A parallel approach is witnessed by the superimposition of the ruling elite over other groups in the community. This is closely linked with the rights of the majority vis-a-vis the minorities, and the non-indigenous vis-a-vis the indigenous. On another front, in all collectivities—the majority, the minorities, the indigenous or the non-indigenous—the interests of the individuals are often precarious if the communitarian approach is adopted without balancing them with those who may diverge from the group.

2. Socio-cultural nuances. These are at times enmeshed in religious extremism with consequences for the rights of others. A key case in point is the rights of women who are discriminated against by socio-cultural traditions. Communities which espouse the ethnocentric view would claim that it is these traditions which should prevail. However, the universalist must aim to overcome those traditions which derogate from international standards. In this regard, it is interesting that in the draft text

(potentially a World Declaration on Human Rights) prepared for the World Conference on Human Rights, the following exhortation is tendered:

"Regional and national specificities must contribute to the strengthening of the universality of human rights. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of State regardless of their political, economic and cultural system, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms."

3. National Detachment. The term is used to encompass the situation where many countries fail to accede to international treaties on human rights and if they do so accede, there is a tendency to enter many reservations so as to reduce the binding impact of the treaty. There is a paucity of countries which have acceded to the major international human rights instruments. As noted by one commentator:

"Asian countries so far have not shown a good record in the ratification of human rights treaties. Only eight countries (Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam) have ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (as of November 1989). The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has the same contracting parties in Asia. There is no country which has ratified the Optional Protocol to the latter Covenant. It is only two countries, Sri Lanka and Philippines, that have declared to accept the jurisdiction of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the latter Convent."

Unlike Africa, the Americas and Europe which have regional human rights systems, there is no Asian regional system for the protection of human rights; there is no Asian Convention on Human Rights, and a Commission or a court on this matter does not exist. Even where States accede to human rights treaties, implementation is often poor, and the quality of reporting to the international mechanisms established under the treaties leave much to be desired.

4. Rights Divided. Part and parcel of the notion of universality of human rights is the notion on indivisibility, namely all human rights are interconnected and interdependent. The indivisibility of rights pertains to the interrelationship between civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Paradoxically a number of countries—particularly in the so-called developed world—place much emphasis on civil and political rights to the neglect of economic, social and cultural rights, while others—particularly in the so-called developing countries—adopt the converse position of placing much emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights to the detriment of civil and political rights.

A more balanced position is tendered by this statement from the Bangkok NGO Declaration on Human Rights:

"We affirm our commitment to the principle of the indivisibility and interdependence of human rights, be they civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The protection of human rights concerns both individuals and collectivities. The enjoyment of human rights implies a degree of social responsibility to the community. There must be a holistic and integrated approach to human rights. One set of rights cannot be used to bargain for another."

5. Multiplicity of Claims. Although traditionally, human rights were viewed as claims against the State, the scenario is changing as more "actors" come into play in the process. Not only does State action but also State inaction or omission give rise to accountability.

The advocacy of human rights is also increasingly used to make claims against non-State actors—vis-a-vis a myriad of collectivities and individuals who have the power to interact with others, particularly the power to abuse others. In relation to women's rights, these include communities which discriminate against women. In regard to domestic violence, these refer more often than not to the men who abuse their wives. In relation to children's rights, parents and the private sector who exploit children are increasingly accountable. In transnational relationships, multinational corporations are under more visible obligations as a response to the call for human rights.

Precisely because the potential number of actors is widening, greater difficulties arise when one is trying to interact with the multiplicity of catalysts to prevent abuses from taking place. Most of the international human rights mechanisms are addressed to States and do not deal sufficiently with the other actors at state. Yet, of necessity the jurisdiction of human rights is creeping from the public realm of States into the private domain of non-State actors.

National Development, Democracy Viewed

*BK1506065693 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Jun 93 p 4*

[By Withit Munthaphon: "Spy on democracy, eye on development"]

[Text] The recent mudslinging between Thai parliamentarians highlights a dilemma facing Thailand's transition from authoritarianism to democracy. There is no instant guarantee of political maturity. With much time spent on personal matters and vindictiveness, the state of politics reveals the seemingly perpetual Achilles' heel of Thai society—abrasive vested interests and corrosive lack of priorities among our policy makers.

Time would be better spent on issues of human development.

For this reason, it is timely that the 1993 Human Development Report recently published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has arrived

at our doorsteps and should become compulsory reading for our politicians; it may help to straighten their priorities in the national development process.

More importantly than spying on private lives, they should set their eyes on the public destiny and life-and-death issues facing the community.

The UNDP report rightly interlinks democracy with development the lack of the one undermines the security of the other. In its foreword, the report calls for a broader vision of democracy:

"Democracy is more than drawing up constitutions, designing new election procedures or holding elections as one-time events. Democracy is a way of life. It is a long-term process of reorganising the institutions of a civil society."

Would that our MPs were civil enough to see so!

The report rings a salutary warning bell for all countries, with a pertinent message for Thailand's development process:

"More than a billion of the world's people still languish in absolute poverty, and the poorest fifth find that the richest fifth enjoy more than 150 times their income. Women still earn only half as much as men—and despite constituting more than half the votes, have great difficulty securing even 10 per cent representation in parliaments. Rural people in developing countries still receive less than half the income opportunities and social services available to their urban counterparts. Many ethnic minorities still live like a separate nation within their own countries. And political and economic democracy is still a reluctant process in several countries."

Where are we in the development stakes?

According to the UNDP report, Thailand is ranked 74th (between Turkey and Cuba) out of 173 countries in the human development index. The index itself is computed upon the basis of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. For the 1977-89 period, some 32 per cent of the population were in the category of absolute poverty. Thailand's position is somewhat middle of the road and should not make room for complacency.

Interestingly, the report also notes that while women comprise a substantial sector of the labour force in Thailand, they constitute only 21 per cent of the administrative and managerial staff. It is men who still exercise decision-making power.

In 1990, military expenditure in the country amounted to some 3.2 per cent of the GDP. While this was not as substantial as the expenditure in certain countries (for example, 20 per cent in Iraq), there remains the question of whether that expenditure could be shifted more to civilian use as part of the peace dividend.

These snippets of Thai development indicate that there is still much underdevelopment and that one should not be deluded by quaint figures such as the current (just over) 7 per cent national economic growth projected by various policy-making circles.

Seven per cent GDF growth does not necessarily mean that the ordinary Thai is 7 per cent richer. Relatively, that person could in fact be 7 per cent worse off in terms of income disparities and unbalanced resource holdings.

And what is the UN message for future development?

The tenets are five-fold:

- New concepts of human security
- New models of sustainable development
- New partnerships between state and markets
- New patterns of national and global governance
- New forms of international cooperation

As for the first tenet, a key indicator is that the traditional concept of security must change "from an exclusive stress on national security to a much greater stress on people's security, from security through armaments to security through human development, from territorial security to food, employment and environment security."

In other words, it is poverty which is the real menace to national security. Ideological grounds for national security are obsolete and are actually pretexts among certain vested circles to hold on to the reins of power. National security should thus be geared to "faster economic development, greater social justice and more people's participation."

On the issue of sustainable development, the message is that it should be development of the people, for the people and by the people. It is not only economic growth which matters, but more importantly, steps must be taken to ensure that the growth is distributed broadly among the people. Economic performance cannot only be measured in terms of GDP, but as importantly, jobs must be found for the people. In view of increasingly unemployment, retraining opportunities are a must.

The UNDP report also tackles the current preoccupation with the market economy and the urge to privatise industries. Seven deadly sins of privatisation are invoked:

- "—Maximising revenue without creating a competitive environment
- Replacing public monopolies with private ones
- Using the proceeds to finance budget deficits
- Crowding the financial markets with public borrowings
- Making false promises to labour
- Privatisation without building a political consensus."

On the issue of governance, the UNDP report notes that "the nation State now is too small for the big things and

too big for the small things." There is the call for more decentralisation. However, decentralisation alone will not suffice. Basic questions, with accountability in the decentralisation process need to be answered:

—Is there real devolution of power and resources?

—Is it efficient?

—Does it reduce disparities among regions and districts?

—Is there reform of existing power structures without which there cannot be effective decentralisation?

The message is particularly important for Thailand, as the country is now at the juncture of enacting new laws to promote decentralisation. The greatest pitfall that lurks concerns the existing power structures—both national and local—that refuse to yield a little more. Laws may thus prove to be a mirage in the face of self-perpetuating elites.

Finally, the UNDP report addresses the topic of international cooperation. The real weakness of overseas development aid (ODA) is that it does not go to the neediest countries. Rather, it tends to be delivered on the basis of politics and political allies. These anomalies should not pass unnoticed:

—"Twice as much ODA per capita goes to high military spenders as to more moderate spenders.

—Less than 7 per cent of ODA is earmarked for human priority concerns.

—Only ¼ of ODA goes to the ten countries containing ¾ of the world's poor."

A realignment of international aid is thus called for; it should address more directly human priority issues and be based upon levels of poverty.

In retrospect, it is interesting to note some of the topics that the UNDP report does not address.

The report shies away from issues of human rights. This is partly due to the vociferous reaction of certain countries when some three years ago the report raised the concerns of human freedoms and human rights. Governments with sensitive human rights records made sure that their clout was felt, and the compilers of subsequent reports have retreated.

However, in view of this year's major human rights event—the World Conference on Human Rights—the omission of human rights in the 1993 report is a major loophole (although perhaps understandable but not excusable for political reasons).

A major concern for the future will be how to raise issues of human rights constructively and to ensure that a balance is attained between political freedoms/rights and socioeconomic needs/rights. Bread and butter issues cannot be divorced ultimately from the ability to ask for food and to comment on the quality of the local culture.

At the end of the day, we arrive at the truism that it is initiatives at the national and local levels which ultimately shape the destiny of the people. The government should thus shun the narcissism of being democratically elected and promote a broader vision of democracy, democratisation and human development.

This is linked with responsive and responsible decentralisation, on the one hand, and more people's participation, on the other hand. How to overcome poverty and rising income disparities? How to break the monopoly of vested interests that still control the country's resources? How to satisfy the basic needs of the people, particularly in rural areas and slums, so that they will have a choice of livelihoods and not be compelled to migrate or be left on the sideline?

How to propel more programmes and budgets for marginalised groups such as women, children, minorities and indigenous communities? How to provide more incentives to non-governmental organisations to become partners in the development process? How to establish an alliance with the business sector to respond to "people's security"? How to ensure that the community can take charge of its own destiny and protect the environment, especially at the local level? How to debureaucratise?

The spirit of innovation will depend not only upon the demise of mudslinging and personal vendettas but also upon the espousal of a new orientation. Not so much to govern, but more to participate; not so much to control, but more to facilitate.

Bank's Stand Stalls Provincial Investment Drive

*BK1506024693 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Jun 93 p 15*

[Text] The Bank of Thailand's plan to extend low-interest loans to investors in the Board of Investment's Zone 3 promotion area has hit a snag with Bangkok Bank, the largest commercial bank in the country, refusing to help.

"The central bank cannot force commercial banks to extend low-interest loans to investors in the zone," said Wichit Suraphongchai, president of Bangkok Bank.

He said yesterday that commercial banks would be unable to abide by the instruction of the central bank to extend loans to provincial investors at interest rates equivalent to those offered to investors in Bangkok.

"The rates must be different, depending on the risk rate of each project."

Dr Wichit insisted that the interest rates to be charged on each investment project must depend on the criteria of each borrower.

"No favouritism will be applied, as instructed by the central bank," he said. Bank of Thailand Governor Wichit Suphinit said last week that the central bank

would implement a plan to extend low-interest loans to investors in the zone to respond to the Government's policies to spread income and industry.

Under its plan, low-interest loans would carry a payback period of five years and would be offered to projects with BoI [Board of Investment] privileges in 57 provinces categorised as the BoI's third promotion zone.

The loans will be for provincial investors' acquisition of fixed assets such as factories and machinery.

Mr Wichit said the central bank would use the same sources of funds as for packing credits, of which about 10,000 million baht was still available.

The loans would be channelled through commercial banks, which would, as with packing credits, be required to blend their money with the central bank's funds, he said.

The interest rate would be about 10 percent.

However, Dr Wichit said the prime rate for investors in Zone 3 was 11-12 percent while the general rate was 15-16 percent.

"In fact, commercial banks have been competing in extending loans to provincial investors but the interest rates must be based on each project's risk rate," he stressed.

Dr Wichit also said the Government should promote investment in all regions, not favour just investors in Zone 3.

The BoI groups all provinces into three promotional zones. Zone 1 comprises Bangkok and five surrounding provinces, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Nakhon Pathom, Pathum Thani and Nonthaburi. Zone 2 consists of 10 provinces, Samut Songkhram, Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Suphanburi, Angthong, Ayutthaya, Saraburi, Nakhon Nayok, Chachoengsao and Chon Buri. The remaining provinces are grouped in Zone 3.

The refusal of Bangkok Bank, which is expected to get support from other commercial banks, is the second "confrontation" between the commercial banks and the central bank.

Earlier, the Bank of Thailand had reduced its standard rate by one percentage point as a guide for commercial banks to bring down their general lending rates for small borrowers. However, so far none of the commercial banks have responded to the central bank's move. The commercial banks say the central bank wants them to bring down their lending rates without cutting deposit rates as the central bank believes the commercial banks' high profits are earned by the high spread between lending and deposit rates. However, they argue, the higher profits were partly earned through their fee-base income and low-cost of funds, mostly borrowed from overseas markets.

Chuan Admits Agriculture Policy Not Yet Fulfilled

*BK1206012793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Jun 93 p 3*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai last night conceded that his Government's policy to shore up prices of agricultural products, especially rice, had not yet been fulfilled.

He asked for fair treatment for his ministers who were involved in dealing with agricultural problems.

Mr Chuan said the Government had told the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives to accept rice mortgages at 90 per cent of market price instead of 80 per cent.

The mortgage scheme appeared to work smoothly from the start until the harvest of the second crop which prompted a suspension in the purchase of paddy resulting in a price slump, he said.

Mr Chuan attributed the rice price problem to the reduction in the growth rate of the global economy from 3.1 to only 2.2 per cent.

However, he maintained that Thailand's growth rate, although not up to double-digit level, was still satisfactory.

Exports, particularly of agricultural products dropped early this year but picked up three months later.

Mr Chuan said he did not believe growth figures indicated an improvement in people's quality of life.

Social problems have to be tackled along with economic problems.

The Government's policy was drafted to be implemented throughout its four-year term, not for just seven or eight months, he said.

Decentralisation remains the Government's priority.

But he asked for time for the Interior Ministry to implement this policy which he hoped would be fulfilled within his administration's term.

He said he did not want to blame the Opposition for the censure debate noting that he had respect for the Opposition's rights in line with democratic principles.

60,000 Tons of Government Rice Unsold at Auction

*BK1206014993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Jun 93 pp 13, 20*

[By Somphon Thaphanachai]

[Text] Sixty thousand tons of three grades of government rice remained unsold yesterday after exporters failed to meet the minimum prices set for the auction.

The 10 exporters who submitted 16 bids offered low prices because they believed the Government was desperate to sell, a source said.

The 60,000 tons was split into six 10,000 lots, two lots in each of three grades. The minimum prices set by Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wirawan's eight-member committee supervising intervention in the rice export market were: \$202 per ton for 100 percent parboiled rice, \$170 per ton for 26 percent white rice, and \$146 per ton for Aisuper broken rice.

Although no public announcements were made because no one won the bidding, sources said the bidding companies were:

- Lot 1, 100 percent parboiled: Chaiyaphon Rice and Swiss-registered Cargill Siam;
- Lot 2, 100 percent parboiled: Thai Parboiling and Chaiyaphon Rice;
- Lot 3, 25 percent white: Seng Thong Rice (1968), Chaiyaphon Rice, and G Premjee;
- Lot 4, 25 percent white: Chaiyaphon Rice;
- Lot 5, A1-super: Panama-registered Rice Commodities Trading Chaiyaporn Rice, and Thai Hua (2511) and
- Lot 6, A1-super: French-registered Riz et Denrees, Chaiyaphon Rice and Continental Grain (Thailand).

Officials put a brave face on the scrapping of the sale. Foreign Trade Department Director-General Charae Chutharatkun said that despite the low bids, the auction could not be considered a failure because a large number of Thai exporters and foreign brokers participated.

He described the reserve prices as slightly above market levels.

Deputy Director-General Pracha Charutrakunchai said the auction, although scrapped, marked the start of a programme to raise rice trading to "international" standards.

The Commerce Ministry would be able to use the information gained from the auction to assess the market situation, he said.

One exporter, an official of G Premjee who asked not to be named, said the reserve prices were considerably higher than market levels. He said the 100 percent parboiled should have been priced at \$180 instead of \$202, the 25 percent white at \$150 instead of \$170, and the Alffuper at \$130 instead of \$146.

He said G Premjee bid \$7-8 below the reserve prices.

Having failed to buy from the Government, the company could buy from Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia, China or Pakistan, the source said.

The source also predicted that prices would not strengthen for some months because of intensified competition among exporting countries.

Australia Urged To Investigate Pineapple Scare

BK1206015793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Jun 93 p 20

[Text] Thailand has urged Australia to hold a quick fact-finding investigation of a case involving contaminated canned pineapples imported from Thailand, Deputy Commerce Minister Phaithun Kaeothong said yesterday.

Mr Phaithun said the ministry has sent a letter to the Australian government asking for it to release its findings promptly. Products from the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand were found by the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) to contain hazardous substances.

The Thai ambassador to Australia had sent the letter to Australia's Foreign Affair Ministry.

Only six cans of Thai pineapples had been detected with the chemical he said.

The Australian officials asked all supermarkets to remove from their shelves all the remaining canned pineapples to ensure customers are protected.

If the Australian government took a long time to investigate the issue Thai canned pineapple exports to that country would be adversely affected and Thai exports would have a bad image on the world market, Mr Phaithun said.

However, Thailand's exports of canned pineapples to Australia account for only 1 percent of its total exports. In the first three months of this year Thai canned pineapple exports to Australia were believed to be worth about 20 million baht compared with total exports of 1,900 million baht, he said.

Thailand exports target for canned pineapples this year is 49,000 tons worth around 8,200 million baht, a decline from last year's trade owing to an economic slowdown in major markets such as the United States, Germany and Australia.

Vietnam

Spokesman: 'No Information' on Chakkrapong's Entry

BK1506085793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT
15 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi, June 15 (AFP)—Vietnam said Tuesday it had been "unable to prevent" secessionist Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Chakkrapong from entering the country and had no information on his whereabouts.

"Vietnam and Cambodia have an agreement exempting holders of diplomatic and official passports from visa requirements. Up to now, this accord is still in effect," a

foreign ministry spokesman said. "That is why Vietnam could not prevent the passage of these people across the border."

Prince Chakkrapong, deputy premier of the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government, fled Cambodia's Svay Rieng province into neighboring Vietnam at 6:30 a.m. (2330 GMT), United Nations officials in Svay Rieng said. The renegade prince, a son of Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was accompanied by Generals Bou Thang, Sin Song and 20 armed guards when he fled, they said. Prince Chakkrapong's flight put an end to the secessionist movement he had declared four days earlier in seven eastern Cambodian provinces after his party finished second in the country's U.N.-run elections.

"As for information about (the whereabouts of) Mr. Chakkrapong, up to now we have no information," the ministry spokesman said. "If we do eventually have some...it will be of a purely personal nature."

Prince Chakkrapong received a warmer reception during his last trip to Vietnam, a working visit in late April that included talks with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on the situation in Cambodia.

"Vietnam's position on Cambodia is clear," the ministry spokesman said, referring to a June 3 document that praised the U.N.-run election and said Hanoi was ready to recognize the government formed by the new National Assembly. "Vietnam respects the Paris accords and does not interfere with Cambodia's internal affairs."

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge from power and install a client government in Phnom Penh. Its occupation lasted for more than a decade. In 1991, the warring Cambodian factions pledged in a peace accord signed in Paris to compete in U.N.-supervised elections, which were won last month by the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Chakkrapong's half-brother.

National Assembly Session To Meet 16 Jun

BK1206122593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] This afternoon, 12 June, the Office of the National Assembly held a news conference on the third session of the Ninth National Assembly.

At the conference, Comrade Vu Mao, director of the Office of the National Assembly informed that the third session of the Ninth National Assembly will open on 16 June 1993. In this the session, the National Assembly will concentrate on legislative work. Specifically, it will discuss and pass the draft revised law on land, the draft law on agriculture land tax, the draft law on publication, the draft law on oil and gas, and the draft law on power and order in the promulgation of legal documents.

Also during this session, the National Assembly will pass other bills such as the draft revised and supplemental law on sales tax, the draft law on a special consumption tax, and the draft law on import-export and income taxes. The National Assembly will also discuss and pass the working regulations of the National Assembly. It will also hear government reports on implementing the National Assembly resolutions; socioeconomic duties in the first six months; major directions and duties in the last six months; security and national defense; the national budget; and work on anticorruption, antismuggling, foreign affairs, and so forth.

Assembly Standing Committee Issues Communique

BK1406160193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jun 93

[“Communique” of the National Assembly Standing Committee]

[Text] On 12 June, the National Assembly Standing Committee met under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

1. The National Assembly Standing Committee reviewed all aspects of the preparations for the Ninth National Assembly's third session and the projected agenda of discussions at the session. The committee ascertained that the session would focus on legislative work and on the assessment of the implementation of the National Assembly's resolution on the completion of those tasks for the first six months of 1993. It took into consideration the efforts of the government and all sectors, echelons, and agencies responsible for preparing reports and draft documents to be submitted to the National Assembly.

It praised voters nationwide for having upheld their sense of duty as citizens. Through the various meetings with National Assembly deputies and other forms of activities, voters have contributed many suggestions concerning the assembly's activities.

The Standing Committee anticipated that the Ninth National Assembly's third session would open on 16 June and would conclude in mid-July and that the agenda would be submitted to the National Assembly for its decision and approval.

2. It heard reports on the results of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's official friendship visits to Japan from 24-28 March, to the Republic of Korea [ROK] from 13-16 May, to New Zealand from 24-26 May, and to Australia from 27-31 May.

It appreciated those successful visits as contributions to strengthening the friendly relations and to opening up possibilities for multifaceted cooperation on the basis of respecting the independence, sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefits of Vietnam and those countries.

It noted that Vietnam's activities in foreign relations over the past six months were dynamic and positive, manifesting the correct, consistent foreign policy of befriending all nations in the world of the party and state of Vietnam for the benefit of peace, independence, stability, and development in the Asia-Pacific region and other parts of the world, thus creating a favorable international environment for its cause of national construction and defense.

National Assembly Office Holds News Conference

BK1506025093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] On 14 June, the National Assembly Office held a news conference to brief newsmen on the SRV Ninth National Assembly's Third Session. Attending the function were a large number of Vietnamese and foreign newsmen as well as representatives of foreign embassies in Hanoi.

Vu Mao, chief of the National Assembly Office informed newsmen that the SRV Ninth National Assembly's Third Session will be opened in Hanoi on 16 June and will last about one month.

Comrade Vu Mao answered many newsmen's questions on issues related to the draft laws on land, oil and gas, publication, and state-run business establishments and bankruptcy. These draft laws will be extensively discussed at the upcoming National Assembly session.

Vo Van Kiet Speaks at 14 Jun Government Session

BK1506104193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jun 93

[Text] The government held a regular session yesterday, 14 June, to pass a report on the implementation of socioeconomic tasks during the first half of 1993 to be submitted to the third session of the Ninth National Assembly, to review its guidance and management over the past six months, and to discuss measures with the aim of successfully carrying out all of the tasks set forth for 1993. The session was chaired by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

The government noted that during the first half of this year, many fine changes have occurred in the country. These have been manifested clearly in all fields, especially production and circulation which have developed constantly with a relatively rapid pace. The government, however, considered that these changes are not truly steady as there still remain many weaknesses and great difficulties that must be quickly overcome.

Members of the government discussed and clarified the causes of the achievements that have been recorded in the first six months of the year, as well as the reasons for shortcomings in leadership and management that have belittled these achievements.

Based on the 10 major tasks for 1993 that have been laid down by the government for the implementation of the resolution of the second session of the Ninth National Assembly, members of the government reviewed their leadership and management over the domains under their responsibility. The government spent much time discussing concrete measures to overcome existing imbalances and shortcomings in an effort to successfully carry out all the tasks laid down for 1993 in the National Assembly's resolution.

In his closing speech, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet pointed out the responsibility of each member of the government over the achievements, difficulties, and shortcomings in implementing the tasks for the past six months, especially the remaining tasks for 1993.

The prime minister urged all members of the government to accurately assess the newly emerged difficulties and complexities in implementing all the socioeconomic tasks for the last six months of the year in order to take the initiative in guidance and management and avoid a repetition of the shortcomings in the recent past. This is aimed at ensuring the uninterrupted development of the national economy, thus helping to successfully fulfill all the tasks set forth for 1993.

Vo Van Kiet, German Ambassador Discuss Ties

BK1106145793 Hanoi VNA in English 1431 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet this afternoon received German Ambassador Jurgen Elias who paid him a farewell visit before concluding his term of office in Vietnam. Speaking to his guest, P.M. Vo Van Kiet noted with satisfaction that in recent years the cooperative relations between Vietnam and Germany have finely developed in the economic, commercial, cultural, training, and other fields and that Germany's cooperation and assistance have a great significance to the Vietnamese people's national construction.

Prime Minister Kiet also expressed his belief that with mutual understanding and trust, the Vietnamese-German relations will be further developed in the future commensurate with the economic and technical potentials of Germany, and in conformity with the interests of each country, of peace.

For his part ambassador also noted that the German-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation were developing remarkably [as received] and with firmer steps. He wished P.M. Kiet success in his coming Germany trip, and he said he hoped that the visit would create firm premise for consolidating and promoting the cooperative ties between the two countries in the new stage of development.

German Envoy: Ties Not Up to Expectations

*BK1106150393 Hanoi VNA in English 1434 GMT
11 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—Talk on Vietnamese-German relations was held here today by Mr. Nobert von Hofmann, head of the representative office of the Friedrich Eibert Institute of Germany.

Prof. Hoang Dinh Cau, president of the Vietnam-Germany Friendship Association, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry were present.

Speaking at the event, German Ambassador Jurgen Elias gave a brief review of the Vietnamese-German relations over the past three years. He stressed that though at present the economic-commercial relations between Germany and Vietnam have new steps of development, they are not commensurate to the aspirations of each country. He expressed his belief that in the coming time the cooperation and friendship between the two countries will sure increase in the interests of both peoples.

NHAN DAN Views 'Genuine' Human Rights

*BK1106144393 Hanoi VNA in English 1358 GMT
11 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—Vietnam has fought and will continue to fight against all attempts to use the "human rights" signboard to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and to make "human rights a condition for cooperation and aid," says NHAN DAN in an article entitled "The Genuine Human Rights and the So-Called Human Rights".

The paper says:

"Human rights is the outcome of a protracted struggle of mankind, first of all the working people, through all the past stages of history. As such, it is the crystalization of the humanist values of the whole mankind.

"Many developing countries have made clear their position in this issue. They hold that although human rights is the ideal and objective of the whole mankind, in the present world of ours full of differences, differences between the oppressors and oppressed, between the rich and the poor, there can't be a single model or standard of human rights for more than 170 countries. The countries can only base themselves on their current stage of development, their practical situation and national requirements as well as on the practice of each concrete domain to promote and defend human rights, not from any general and abstract notion."

NHAN DAN continues:

Under the pretext of defending human rights, many people in the West arrogate to themselves the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in the guise of "humanitarian intervention." They claim that "human rights is higher than sovereignty," that "human rights have no frontiers," etc. They always use the

abstract notion of "human being" and "human rights" to serve their political aims. They over-emphasize individual rights and political rights of citizens, absolutize individual freedoms and negate the rights to independence, existence, and development which actually come within the framework of human rights of each nation. They rally and incite reactionaries to distort or misinterpret our government's policies, use the signboards of "democracy," "human rights" and "freedom" to undermine the unity of mind in order to form the "opposition" from inside our country. They recruit their followers from among the counter-revolutionaries and disaffected, including those under a priest cloak, to form a nucleus of opposition from within Vietnam aimed at forcing Vietnam to compromise and gradually abandon the path it has opted for.

A signatory to international conventions on civil and political rights, Vietnam will always respect the provisions of those conventions including the stipulation that everyone has right to freedom of thought, freedom of belief and religion.

However, we are determined not to let anyone turn these rights into instruments of propaganda to rally their forces, build counter-revolutionary organizations to threaten national security, jeopardize the peaceful life of the people, and infringe upon state law.

By so doing, we are actually defending the genuine human rights.

Human rights not only relate to the rights of each individual, but also include and relate to the rights of each nation and state. Therefore, all attempts to absolutize individual freedoms, foment anarchy, and law-breaking acts and other violations of the nation's interests... are violations of human rights.

Today, the correct object of the struggle for the defence and development of human rights in the world is to eliminate famine and poverty, diseases and social evils, preserve and defend the environment, cope with the population explosion, and settle the energy question, use and develop the researches on the space and ocean bed in the interests of peace, stop the arms race and the intervention in the internal affairs of other states and nations.

In the final analysis, each nation knows better than anyone else how to adopt policies, laws and the forms of organisation which best suit its social reality and the deep aspiration of its people, and accordingly, also suit international law on human rights.

North Harvests Bumper Crop of Rice, Other Foods

*BK1106144193 Hanoi VNA in English 1346 GMT
11 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—Farmers in northern provinces had by June 5 harvested more than 600,000

hectares out of the total acreage of about 1,096,000 hectares under summer rice crop, with an average yield of 3.46 tonnes/hectare.

This comes in a report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry which estimated that the total output of this rice crop in northern provinces is 3.8 million tonnes as against 3.77 million tonnes in the same crop last year.

Besides rice, the northern farmers also expect a good harvest of such subsidiary food crops as peanut, sweet potato, and maize.

Meanwhile in the south, 1,120,000 hectares had been put under summer-autumn rice, accounting for 85.5 percent of the planned acreage.

Paper Views Causes of Decline in New Party Members

BK1106154493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 11 Jun 93

[From the "press review"]

[Text] The paper NHAN DAN today carries on page 3 an article by Pham Van Khanh entitled "Developing the Party Among Young Intellectuals."

After noting the number of party members recruited during the three-year period from 1990 to 1992 by various party organizations and the bloc of central organs—such as the party organizations of the organs

subordinate to the General Post and Telecommunications Corporation and the Agricultural Planning and Designing Institute—and the views of some new party members on the aspirations of the contingent of young intellectuals vis-a-vis the party, the author says:

It is not that all the young intellectuals are not passionately interested in the party. The task of rejuvenating the party also encounters numerous difficulties even in a number of scientific organs—units with large numbers of young intellectuals. This is not a failure on the part of the masses but of cadres, party committee echelons, and party members because they have failed to perform their roles, thus leading to many difficulties and obstacles in the task of developing the party among the contingent of intellectuals.

Another reason for the decrease in the number of new party members recruited in recent years by party organizations of scientific research organs is the exhausting of the source of prospective party members. The reduction in personnel staffing has also made it impossible for these organs to recruit new party members from among new college graduates or young cadres. Meanwhile, the youth union organization at the grassroots level is becoming smaller and smaller because it no longer has new members. Finally, the author says:

Under the present situation, if party committee echelons and party members truly demonstrate their concern and have new conceptions and new work methods, the task of developing the party among intellectuals will bear fruit.

Australia**Trade Minister: U.S. Barriers Threaten Ties**

*BK1406121193 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0803 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] For the first time Australia has released a report setting out United States trade barriers to Australian exports. Australia's trade minister, Peter Cook, released the document in Canberra on his return from Washington where he used it in talks with the Clinton administration. Senator Cook said he had warned America that its trade policies could bruise the whole relationship with Australia. From Canberra, Graeme Dobell reports.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] The Australian foreign affairs document points out that Australia is following the lead of the European Community, Japan, and Canada in publishing a report on U.S. trade policies. Australia expresses regret that the United States is not forthcoming in acknowledging its own trade barriers while Washington escalates its own criticism of foreign trade impediments. The report points to three differences between Australia and the U.S. over individual policies while stressing the size of the trade relationship. Last year, Australian exports to the U.S. were at U.S.\$5.2 billion. American sales to Australia were worth \$11.7 billion, making the balance of trade more than two to one in America's favor. This is Australia's largest bilateral trade deficit while America's trade surplus with Australia is its second largest trade surplus. Against this background, Trade Minister Peter Cook said he told the Clinton administration that its hardline approach to individual trade issues could erode America's relationship with Australia.

[Cook] What I told the United States was, quite directly what I think is, objectively the case of Australia, that given the loss of access to their market, given the subsidies that they do which erode our abilities to trade fairly in third markets, that this is having a bad impact on the relationship. I believe it is, and I believe the United States should be told that directly and I did so.

[Dobell] The Australian report lists a range of U.S. trade barriers which harm Australia. Import restrictions and subsidies for America's cotton industry; import quotas for dairy products; a bar on crocodile and kangaroo products with Australia rejecting the U.S. position that these are endangered species; significant restraints on sales of Australian meat, peanuts, sugar, tobacco, wool, and steel; along with major American subsidy and export programs which lead into third markets. Senator Cook said if American intransigence continued, the long-term outcome would be that Australia would be less willing to work with the U.S. on a range of international issues.

[Cook] One would anticipate that there would be less of a willingness for Australia to be of such assistance if our

real grievances aren't addressed and without going to a particular issue, it just bruises the relationship across the board.

[Dobell] Australia's trade minister repeated Canberra's criticism of any American push for managed trade to reduce the huge U.S. deficit with Japan. Senator Cook said Australia was not interested in targets or managed trade to reduce its trade imbalance with America and he pointed to the way the mounting friction between Washington and Tokyo was affecting international sentiment.

[Cook] What it does do is heighten trade frictions generally and there is no doubt that things are tense in the north Pacific over trade matters now. At the OECD two weeks ago, that was manifested in the difficulties that there were: The United States and Japan agreeing on a simple form of words about how we should move forth the Uruguay Round. But, the point we have put to the Japanese, and I might say the Japanese in agriculture are not pure either, there are questions of significant access to their market that we are concerned about. The viewpoint we have put to all of them is that the most significant thing we can do, which is in the gift [as heard] of governments in the world to do now, given the state of the international economy, is to complete the Uruguay Round and just simply by completing the Uruguay Round will be the biggest shot in the arm for international economic and business confidence of almost anything that can be done.

In terms of the debate in Europe, there is a depressing air to the debate in Europe. The depression is about problems of the German economy, problems of East European reconstruction, and difficulties within the European Community. It's inward-looking and it's recessionary, tired talk. In the United States they're speaking about the level of their recovery, in Japan there is worry about when they will be out of recession and when they will be into growth in a stronger way. Now, against all of that, Australia's growth forecast looks reasonably healthy, I might say, but the significant thing is, the one thing all governments can do to start to turn around the atmospherics in terms of world economic recovery is get this Uruguay Round completed. [end recording]

Qantas: Tourism at Stake in Airline Dispute

*BK1506101993 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Qantas says any backdown by Australia in the dispute with America's Northwest Airlines would have an adverse effect on Australian tourism for years to come. The managing director of Qantas, John Ward, says this would be especially so in the expanding Asia and Pacific markets. He told a group of international travel journalists in Sydney that Northwest has changed its story on the dispute with Qantas over air routes a number of times.

[Begin Ward recording in progress] ...denied there was any agreement; that didn't wash when it was produced. The next story was that, well, it was signed under duress; [word indistinct] about the duress at the time. Then it was claimed that there was some verbal assurance given that don't you worry about this, just sign it and no one will take any notice of it. I'll tell you what. If someone put a piece of paper under my nose and asked me to sign it and said don't worry about it, I would have said I won't worry about it—I won't be signing it. [end recording]

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Northwest Airlines in Minneapolis, Doug Killian, confirmed comments by Australia's Trade Minister Peter Cook that there was likely to be a settlement of the dispute in the near future. However, Mr. Killian refused to give any details.

[Begin recording] [Killian] I will not speculate on the terms of the announcement, but just to say that we expect a positive announcement to be made in the near future.

[Unidentified correspondent] When would you expect that announcement to be made?

[Killian] We would hope within the next 24 hours. At this time, we think it is time to end this verbal war with Qantas Airlines. We don't wish any sanctions on them. We want to concentrate on providing a leading level of service to the Australian traveling and shipping public and we plan to do that. [end recording]

Maltese President Begins 9-Day Visit 13 Jun

BK1306085193 Hong Kong AFP in English 0555 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Melbourne, Australia, June 13 (AFP)—The Maltese President Censu Tabone arrives here Sunday to start an official nine-day visit in which he will focus on meetings with Australia's large Maltese communities here, in Sydney and in Adelaide. Tabone, who is an

ophthalmic surgeon, will also meet Prime Minister Paul Keating in Canberra on Wednesday [16 June].

He will begin his official duties Monday [14 June] by presenting the first of 100 special commemorative medals to Australian servicemen who helped defend Malta during World War II. The Mediterranean island nation, which was a vital Allied stronghold, endured months of heavy bombing raids by German and Italian aircraft during 1942, defended at one stage by little more than a handful of obsolete biplanes.

Tabone will also visit Adelaide during the visit. Australia has 180,000 people of Maltese descent, which represents more than half of Malta's existing population of just 353,000.

Minister Announces Two Aid Programs for Vanuatu

BK1506104793 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Australia's Minister for Pacific Island Affairs, Gordon Bilney, has announced two major aid programs for Vanuatu. Radio Australia South Pacific correspondent, Jemima Garrett, says Mr. Bilney handed a plan for a major technical refurbishment at Radio Vanuatu to Prime Minister Maxim Carlot (Corman) during a meeting in Port Vila.

[Begin Garrett recording] A \$2.8-million project installing radio (?mounts), transmitters, and support facilities to replace existing transmitters and give people in the outer islands access to vital information such as cyclone warnings; national radio news; agriculture, health, and education programs. Mr. Bilney also announced \$1.2 million worth of assistance in mineral and petroleum exploration. That will include an aerial survey and other research work, which will help identify the most likely site for commercially exploitable reserves. [end recording]

